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The Sunday Oregonian.

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## HUMOR AND PATHOS.

### Some Illustrations of Those Siamese Twins, With a Few Verses.

### An Acrostic—Where the Humorists Come From—A Bad Man's Good Angel—The Blessed Mother-in-Law—Margaret.

'Neath distant skies in many climes
Away my sweet from you
'Neath [illegible] trees in bowering lines
[illegible] to the ocean blue
I've written trickling honeyed rhymes
E'en chording with the church bell chimes

My muse's kind to loving friend
You stand beyond her farthest trend

Sweet though her words to others dear,
In singing now to thee
She [illegible]
The sweetness that should be
E'er mingled [illegible] roses here
Rare and pure as an angel's tear

### Humor and Pathos.

All true humorists are full of purest pathos. I have seen some of them so full of other things that you would wonder how they could hold any pathos but they do. 'Tis true that once in a while there springs up a coarse unfeeling jester and literary mountebank who is mistakenly called by some a humorist because he says or writes things which make such people laugh. But when he is analyzed he is found to run high in vulgarity and very low in anything commendable and even that punches out with forthwith suddenness. It is found that he has only uttered some mean and heartless ideas perhaps about persons and things—and persons are sometimes only things—which may have deserved such a biting. Then he gets a hearty slap on the back metaphorically and one feels toward that fellow just as a lady did who heard a man swearing at a train which both had missed. She couldn't manipulate such ablebodied words herself but she felt that the man was doing something like justice to the subject and when he had finished pouring vocabulated brimstone into that train she said with decided warmth and a sign of relief "Thank you sir!"

Men who indulge in the brutal wit referred to merely and simply do the dirty work which you would prefer having some one else perform and that kind of humor will not stand the test of a time beyond the occasion which brought it forth. Such a man may be a coarse wit and sharp and smart in his way but he is not a humorist.

True humor is gentle and broad and kind and liberal and it will loan you a dollar and a half and it is so near of kin to pathos that the two blend together like the tints of the rainbow and so imperceptibly that like the rainbow's tints you find the sun of your smiles shining through the shower of your tears.

The man who laughs is the man who weeps when affected by that which is pathetic or when tears should come by sympathy. The jolly good fellow is always your best neighbor and you feel more like borrowing his spade or his frying pan or his morning paper than you would that of the grim old curmudgeon who is fenced in by his own dignity which is generally the briar hedge of selfishness.

The happy hearted man is the good Samaritan who dresses your wounds and pours healing balm upon them while the haughty priest and Levite pass by on the other side.

Of course there is not always pathos in all humor but the men who write humor are generally tender hearted and frequently broke and there is pathos in being broke until one gets used to it then it becomes a standing joke but a very serious one. After a while he gets rich on the principle—and interest—that when things are at their worse they mend and generally as soon as a man gets rich he quits being a humorist and loses his pathos.

Nearly all true humorists are also poets. Many of them may not write any poetry in metrical verse but they think and say poetic things and know good poetry when they see it. Josh Billings has said that he never saw a fine poem but he felt that if he had been going to write poetry he would have written that kind. Indeed many a poet has lived and died who never wrote a line in the same way that

"Many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen
And waste its fragrance on the desert air."

"Billy" Manning once a famous minstrel now gone over to the other side was one of the most tender hearted and genial of men and unlike the majority of his professional brethren he had some original humor—spontaneous wit—which did not come from ancient almanacs or newspaper paragraphs. He was not forced to depend upon his memory for his funny things. While he was on his deathbed, in the last stages of consumption, "Uncle Dick" Hooley, a well known theatrical manager of Chicago, called on Manning and the two had a long talk together reminiscensing about the stage. In their conversation they spoke of Dan Bryant, another famous minstrel, who had died a few weeks ago and who had been an intimate of both Hooley and Manning. Then the conversation took another turn and "Uncle Dick" wishing perhaps, to flatter Manning a little on the condition of his health having in mind the fact that consumptives seldom think they are going to die of that disease asked Manning if he had made his engagements for the coming season.

"Oh yes!" was the reply in a husky voice.

"Where do you think you will work?" queried the old man.

With a twinkle in his eye and something of a return of his old time jollity, the dying minstrel replied

"I guess I'll go on the other end with Dan."

There was humor and pathos and poetry in that.

Humorous writers began their work in this world at a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. There can be no doubt that Job was a humorist. But in all the periodical literature of the century ending thirty years ago the mind reverts to no writer thereof who tickled the ribs of the public a great deal except Tom Hood and Douglas Jerrold until within the last twenty five or thirty years the broad exaggerative style of American newspaper humor was planted which to-day runs riot. Indeed there is a sort of itch for humor that seems to be catching. Nearly every amateur scribbler sends things to the newspapers which he says are funny. And in many instances the editor who receives them is very grateful for the information as he would never know they were funny had not the writer told him so. But when a man writes a thing and sends it to you with the information that it is funny there is no room for doubt. Besides it wouldn't be polite to doubt.

Altogether humor has been doing a great deal for the world. But the humorists have to scratch to allay the itch for it. There is a demand for it—"the children cry for it," and newspapers generally have more or less of it. The middle-aged generation can remember the time when aside from a small quantity of local news and the advertisements in the newspapers there was little else beyond the abstruse profuse exhaustive and exhausting dissertations on the profound questions of the day. Now nearly all newspapers have men to place before the public the doings of the world in a cheery way and from these for the most part spring the famous humorists of the press—such men as Bill Nye, Bob Burdette, "M Quad," Opie Read, Mark Twain, Bret Harte, Joel Chandler Harris, George Peck, Carl Pretzel, Frank Gassaway, Eugene Field, A. Minor Griswold and hundreds of the different classes of humor of which these gentlemen are representatives. Every one of these men have served apprenticeship as newspaper reporters, and among reporters there are times when one of them may be called upon to visit the lowest hovels of the most degraded and poverty stricken, there to see a poor wretch who is going to his last account uncared for and unkempt, and in the same hour be may promenade the salons of the wealthiest and proudest and most exalted of the land, may be, to witness a grand bridal ceremony which starts a fortune kissed couple along the delightful pathway of a beautified life.

He must dine with a clergyman and interview a murderer before the next refection. Sometimes he has to attend a conference, presbytery or synod in a church and write up while he is waiting the particulars of a fete, foot race or fight in a beer garden.

He must be a religionist and a pagan, know when the feasts and fasts of both come and what they come for. He must be a universal biographist so as to be able to write everything that ever happened to any individual who is of the slightest importance in case of death, promotion or misfortune.

He must have the versatility to belong to any side in politics or the hottest [illegible] and [illegible] learned [illegible] came the [illegible] even passionately in favor of a measure which he despises from the innermost depth of his soul.

He must know moral philosophy through its whole range from Confucius to Darwin, be versed in history from Adam to the latest telegraph dispatches, know as much about geography as old Atlas himself who shouldered the world, adding all the internal improvements, changed divisions of political territory and the new towns in Washington.

He should have moral courage enough to refuse a rich fool's twaddling communication and enough animal courage to fight his weight in wildcats and let the other fellow weigh them. He should be able to be critical on groceries, learned in drygoods and profound in hardware. He should be well supplied with complimentary adjectives that he can go into ecstacies over Miss Squawk's lecture and write gloriously and scientifically and technically and artistically about Miss Squeek's difficult vocalisms in the upper strata.

In short he should know more than Zell's encyclopedia, be able to tell it all at any time without hesitation, never get tired of writing all night and part of the day, stick tenaciously to his business whether sick or well and—be happy.

When he has learned all this he has the groundwork to begin on to be a humorist and it may help him along if he can be blown up on a steamboat, kicked by a mule or struck by a piledriver.

The fact is that the humorists of the day have assumed the situation and duties of "variety" and are therefore the spice of life. They work at their grin mills while the world is asleep and grind out stuff to feed the public appetite for fun. Thus they furnish a great deal of well seasoned happiness and aid the digestion. Trying with and wooing the sweetheart Humor they get a great deal of joy in the end for often after while she takes the reins and they take rest and comfort in the old rythmic story about Katy and Ted.

Ah Katy's a rogue it is true,
And her eyes like the skies are so blue,
And her dimples so swate,
And her ankles so nate
She dazed and she bothered me too.

Till one morning we went for a ride,
Plain demure as a bride by me side
The darlint she sat
Wid the wickedest hat
'Neath a purty girl's chin ever tied.

Thin I sat joost as still as the dead
Till she said with a toss av her head
"An' I'd known that the day
Ye'd have had nothin' to say
I'd have gone wid me cousin instead."

Thin I felt meself grow very bold
For I knew she'd not scold if I told
Of the love in me heart
That wud niver depart
Though she grew to be wrinkled and old.

And I said "If I dared to do so
I'd lit go av the baste an' I'd throw
Wan arm round her waist
An' be taken a taste,
Av thim lips that is coaxin' me so."

Thin she grew a more illegant red
An' she said phwile she bint her swate head
An' her eyes lookin' down,
'Neath her lashes so brown,
"Wud ye loike me to drive, misther Ted?"

### The Angel in Him.

In a little graveyard, away out among the Rockies a broad hatted, flannel shirted bronze faced and gun laden man of 50 sat by a mound, the place beneath which his baby girl of six summers had been laid. A small monument, upon which in bas-relief the figure of a weeping angel had been carved, marked the spot.

Said he: "I bought that piece of marble and had it put thar ez a pictur of myself. That sounds sorter curious, don't it? The idee of me bein' er angel. But lemme tell you pard, thar's mo' angel in me than you'd think fur. I'm allus er angel when I'm aroun' whar that baby gal is sleepin', an' I wuz that way whar she wuz befo' she went away. That thar same angel on that tomb stun wuzn't nothin' but a chunk er rock, to all appearances, befo' the sculptor tuck his art an' his chisels an' brung it out. That baby gal's my sculptor, dead or alive. She takes her pooty little fingers and digs aroun' old Hank Adams's rocky heart an' she brings out the angel every time.

I thought mo' of that baby than I did er my life er anything else that's 'sociated with me in any shape. I ain't never done anything very wrong, ceptin' to myself. I've got drunk a good many times, an' had fights that wuz fo'ced on me, an' I've had to git away with fellers that ondertuck to git the drap on me but I allers done it on the squar. I never robbed nobody in no way, shape ner form but I would er done it fur that little gal ef thar hed been any needcessity fur it but thar never was an' I don't reckon thar ever would er ben.

I thought when I seed that marble angel thet it hed ben dug out onder her d'rection jis as a pictur er me as the way she seed me fur she thought I wuz a sho nuff angel, an' the Lawd knows I wuz, to her. Fur her sake I could be a saint ef it would do any good.

Mo' than that this yar marble angel is cryin' all the time jis' like the angel in me is when I think of her an' I want it to set here an' cry all day an' all night through storm an' shine in summer an' winter as a sorter of a proxy fur me when I can't be here an' when I'm out on the range herdin' the Texans, an' got too much else to do to cry about that po' little baby gal that wuz all the world an' is all of heaven to me.

When you are passin' this way pard an' kin lay some prairie flowers on this yar grave or do anything to show you are sorry fur the little one ez lies thar you'll be doin' a favor to Hank Adams an' he'll not furgit you fur it."

### The Blessed Mother-in-Law.

A great, big beautiful club has long been seasoning for those shallow wits who are continually crusading against mothers-in-law—and it isn't a stuffed club either. Such fellows don't deserve to have a mother-in-law or her daughter. To come solidly down to a diagnosis of these cases, it is infinitesimally and homeopathically small in a man to go fooling around a lady's house for months and months burning up her fuel—coal oil—or gas as the case may be—soiling the photograph album wearing out the upholstering of sofas, *tete-a-tete* and arm chairs, keeping everybody else in the house awake by a pretense of singing, while he thrums an accompaniment on the piano in one key and drones his sentimentalities in another, trying to win the lady's daughter and then after he has got her to go and say mean things about her mother.

Such men during the time they are making idiots of themselves, trying to charm the adolescent miss, will smile and smirk at the mother, and remind one for all the world of an alligator lying on a sunny bank with his mouth wide open fishing for flies. As soon however as he has secured his prey the upper jaw comes down, the open expansive countenance is closed, the smile has forever flown and he begrudges the mother-in-law he has striven so hard to obtain a quiet meal. It is a commendable fact however that those who indulge in diatribes against mothers-in-law are the poor old knotty [illegible] rotten [illegible] childless bachelors who have failed after long sieges to obtain such a blessed commodity and who don't deserve them—men who when they die will leave a vacuum in the world except the place in the undertaker's shop where their coffins were taken from—places which are generally filled up the next day with other coffins. There is another class which abuses mothers-in-law because they think it is funny. They are the callow youths who sometimes get a chance to write paragraphs for newspapers and scribble little things that are innocent of wit and which even [illegible] are not original and imagine themselves humorists. But all they accomplish is an exhibition of low breeding and bad taste.

There are mothers-in-law who know that a man cannot belong to as many lodges as there are nights in the week [illegible] to even that many consecutive nights in the week and when they tell their sons-in-law's wives about the [illegible] it may make the son-in-law a little angry but that is a [illegible] born of detected guilt and when she proves her position by the growing evidence of rubicola on the husband's nose that is somewhat calculated to rile the offender.

Of course in the eternal fitness of things there are mothers-in-law who are not full fledged angels though the sons-in-law may wish them [illegible] I warrant wish that they were and once in a while there may be one who is a fortified nuisance but even they may be blessings in disguise—the thorn in the flesh that points to paradise.

The bible frequently mentions mother-in-law and generally in pleasant terms. The sweetest little woman in the book loved her mother-in-law and declared she would fight it out on that line with her if it took all summer and some distance in the coming winter or words to that effect—before she would leave her and wouldn't then. Ruth's mother-in-law must have been an excellent old lady otherwise Ruth wouldn't have been so completely determined to stay around where she was. Peter's wife's mother lay sick of fever and the Master went and healed her. Probably he would not have done that if she hadn't been a pretty square sort of a woman. Look at Solomon. He was considered a sensible sort of an old human and he had seven hundred mothers-in-law and about three hundred imitation mothers-in-law, but nobody ever heard of his grumbling at these elderly ladies, and he wrote quite a number of books which have been more or less read.

The fact is that a mother-in-law is away ahead of a hired girl. She don't cost half as much to keep and what is more she isn't going to allow the other hired girls to surreptitiously get away with the sugar and rice and boiled ham and such. She knows whether a hired girl's cousin is a real cousin or a counterfeit and she is very liable to know where he gets his alimentary sustenance.

A mother-in-law is good to have about the house. She knows more about babies than all the other people in town and will manage them through the measles, whooping cough, mumps and alphabet before you hardly know it. She does the housework for her board and clothes—at least more than her share of it—and does it better and the man who says any mother-in-law frightened Mr John A. Kunkely into writing this defense of the dear old ladies is not safe in Mr Kunkely's neighborhood unless he wears very thick armor.

### Margaret.*

Think you I'll sing a love song?
Indeed I will, and sweet
And from my heart as true and strong,
As in its throbbings might belong
Had it a younger beat
I'll sing of love that none have seen
Since Christ paid all the debt
Till came sweet charity's own queen,
As humble as the Nazarene,
Big hearted Margaret.

A wedded maid and peerless
With beauty none at all,
But a soul as pure and fearless,
And as crystal in its clearness
As Eve's before the fall.
Her spouse was simple Tenderness,
Her babes the waifs and strays,
The fatherless and motherless,
The little ones of dark distress
Along life's rugged ways.

The God above will greet thee
And He who said of old
"Let little ones come unto me"
And blessed them at his holy knee,
Will take thee to his fold.
Thy statue and thy monument
In loving hearts are set
The emblems of thy good intent,
The work to which thy soul was bent,
Love saluted Margaret.

WILL VISSCHER

*Margaret was the name of a New Orleans woman originally a laundress, who made fortunes during her lifetime which she spent in building orphan asylums. The city has raised to her a monument and a statue, the only woman in the world to whom a statue has been erected because of the greatest of virtues charity. W. L. V.

## THE NUMBER OF THE STARS.

### About Six Thousand May Be Seen by the Naked Eye.

The total number of stars one can see will depend very largely upon the clearness of the atmosphere and the keenness of the eye says a writer in the *Century*. There are in the whole celestial sphere about 6000 stars visible to an ordinarily good eye. Of these however we can never see more than a fraction at any one time because a half of the sphere is always below the horizon. If we could see a star in the horizon as easily as in the zenith a half of the whole number or 3000 would be visible on any clear night. But stars near the horizon are seen through so great a thickness of atmosphere as greatly to obscure their light and only the brightest ones can there be seen. As a result of this obscuration it is not likely that more than 2000 stars can ever be taken in at a single view by any ordinary eye. About 2000 other stars are so near the south pole that they can never rise in our latitudes. Hence out of 6000 supposed to be visible only 4000 ever come within the range of our vision unless we make a journey toward the equator.

As telescopic power is increased, we still find stars of fainter and fainter light. But the number cannot go on increasing forever in the same ratio as with the brighter magnitudes because if it did the whole sky would be a blaze of starlight. If telescopes with powers far exceeding our present ones were made they would no doubt show new stars of the twentieth, twenty first, etc. magnitudes. But it is highly probable that the number of such successive orders of stars would not increase in the same ratio as is observed in the eighth, ninth and tenth magnitudes for example.

The enormous labor of estimating the number of stars of such classes will long prevent the accumulation of statistics on this question but this much is certain, that in special regions of the sky which have been searchingly examined by various telescopes of successively increasing apertures, the number of new stars found is by no means in proportion to the increased instrumental power. If this is found to be true elsewhere, the stellar system can be experimentally shown to be of finite extent and to contain only a finite number of stars.

In the whole sky an eye of average power will see about 6,000 stars as I have just said. With a telescope this number is greatly increased and the most powerful telescopes of modern times will show more than 60,000,000 stars. Of this number not one out of 100 has ever been catalogued at all. * * * In all, 314,926 stars, from the first to the ninth and one-half magnitudes, are contained in the northern sky, or about 600,000 in both hemispheres. All of these can be seen with a three-inch object glass.

## THE NEW JAPAN.

### The Yankees of Asia and How They are Adopting the American Civilization.

### The Size of Japan and Its Big Cities—A Look at the Ainos and the Alaska of Japan.

Special Correspondence of The Sunday Oregonian.

I write this letter in Tokio the capital of the new Japan. No better place could be chosen for the study of this the newest country of Asia. The age of Japan is less than the life of a man. Thirty three years ago the Japan of to-day did not exist. Twenty years ago it was a land governed by customs much like those of Europe during the middle ages. To-day Japan has [illegible] the Japan of modern times with its wonderful adoption of the Christian civilization [illegible] within its [illegible]. As a civilized nation the people are still in their swaddling clothes but the almond eyed babe has been [illegible] hard at the breasts of the occidental mother and they grow at telegraphic speed. How much they have grown only those who have lived under the two civilizations can tell. Let me give you a few facts about this country as it is to-day.

Japan is of Asia and still not Asia. Five thousand miles and fourteen days from San Francisco. It is 1[illegible],000 miles by ship from Liverpool through the Suez canal. It is five days from Yokohama to Hong Kong and yet some parts of Japan are so near the Asiatic continent that you can cross in a few hours with a canoe. Two days sail will bring you into Corea and Kamschatka is within a few hours journey of the northern borders of Japan. It is a land of islands and the chain which constitutes it extends says one authority, a distance of two thousand miles. Most of these islands are small but the country all told has enough territory for a big nation and several of its islands are larger than many of our American states. The island of Hondo, which is the main part of the country and the one in which the big cities are located has 25,000,000 population and the area of Japan all told is bigger than Italy and you could lose Prussia inside of it. All the territory of Great Britain and Ireland are not equal to Japan and the state of New York is only one-third its size. The country has to-day more people than we had in 1870 and its population is about equal to that of Great Britain and Ireland.

These islands run like a crescent the horns of which are pointed towards Asia. There are 3600 of them, and the topmost horn is formed by the island of Yezo. Yezo is the Alaska of Japan. It contains one-fifth of the whole territory, and it is peopled by savages who are hardly more advanced in civilization than the Esquimaux. These are the Ainos, who are supposed by some to be the primitive Japanese. There are only 17,000 of them. They live in huts, wear long hair and beards and have an entirely different civilization from the rest of the country. They are small like the Japanese but broader shouldered, and they are as dirty as the Japanese are clean. The ugliest sex of the Ainos is the women who tattoo their upper lips and think that frowsy hair is a sign of beauty. With the modern Japan Yezo and the Ainos has little to do. They are governed by the mikado and he appoints a ruler for their island. They furnish much of the lumber for Japan and their rocky island is said to be full of minerals. As a political factor, however they are nothing.

The big cities of Japan are in the island of Hondo which lies south of the Yezo and which is several hundreds of miles long and at places two hundred miles wide. Here are the chief agricultural regions the manufacturing districts and in short, Japan. Tokio itself has a million inhabitants and it lies in the center of the empire. Its distances are more magnificent than those of Washington and its size is about that of Philadelphia. Three hundred miles west of Tokio is Osaka, which has about as many inhabitants as Chicago and a very few miles off from this is Kioto, which was formerly the capital of the empire and which boasts as many people as Washington, Kansas City or Cleveland. Osaka is now the New York of Japan and Kioto with its temples may be called the Mecca of the empire. Nogoya and Kanazawa are cities each having over 100,000 population and there are a dozen other cities in Japan each of which contains from 40,000 to 80,000 people. There are countless villages and many small cities and the land of Japan has been a semi-civilized country for centuries.

Japan is a land of mountains and valleys and it has as many different climates as the United States. You may find your Minnesota in Yezo, your Florida about Nagasaki and over all you will find the green of old Ireland. Surrounded by the sea the air is ever full of moisture and even in winter the land is green. It is a land of flowers. I saw Camelia hedges like trees near Yokohama. There are acres and quarter sections of water about Tokio covered with lotus flowers as big as a round five cent loaf of American bread and surrounded by green discs each of which is as big as a palm leaf fan. The wisteria here grows wild and Japan is the land of the chrysanthemum. The flower forms the crest of the mikado and the poetic nature of the Japanese people is shown in their love for flowers. They have their flower shows three times a month and when the trees blossom the whole nation goes wild. Flower peddlers are everywhere and Tokio is a city of gardens.

The biggest mountain in Japan is Fugiyama an extinct volcano whose summit is over 12,000 feet above the sea. Its snowy peak looks down upon me as I write this letter and the story of the volcano at Bandaisan is still new. There are now over twenty active and hundreds of dormant volcanoes in Japan and the land is one of earthquakes. Some persons state that Tokio has an earthquake for every day in the year but if so they are imperceptible for I have been here a month and have noticed but one which was only a slight shiver of the earth which passed away in a minute. The Japanese of olden times believed that the earthquakes came from a gigantic fish which living in the sea bumped its nose or struck its tail against the coast in its anger. This shook the earth and caused it to crack and tremble. One hundred and eighty five years ago an earthquake destroyed the whole of this city, and it is said that in it 200,000 people lost their lives. Tokio had an earthquake as far back as 1855 which cost the capital the lives of 104,000, and within five years of scientific observation between 1872 and 1877 eighty six earthquakes were noticed at Tokio. Still the Japanese country in this part of the island looks anything but volcanic. It is made of beautiful patches of hill and hollow cut into fields like a crazy quilt, and with the various crops covering areas each of which is not much larger than the floor of a good sized room. Agriculturally, the people seem to work their ground as though it was all garden, and I doubt whether there is more thorough cultivation anywhere. Still I am told that only two-tenths of the area of the empire is cultivated and that much of the remainder contains valuable land. Colonization is now going on in Yezo and the experimental farms which the government have instituted will show that some lands which are not good for rice or tea can be planted in other crops.

The Japan of the past was made up of farmers and warriors and in the Japan of the present the farmer has not materially changed. The advances have all been made by the warrior class and Japan is governed by the former soldiers. The merchants who formerly ranked below the farmer are rising in rank and the almighty dollar is beginning to have the same power here that it has in America.

The old Japan divided the population into [illegible] classes. At the top was the mikado who was supposed to be descended from the gods and who ruled supreme. Under him came the shogun or commander-in-chief of the imperial army, who for generations before the revolution had usurped the power of the mikado and who held his court here at Tokio while he kept the mikado as a figure head 300 miles away at Kioto. Under the shogun served the army which was made up of Daimios and Samurai. The Daimios were dukes and the Samurai their retainers. They lived in mediæval style here at Tokio and in the country in high low one and two story palaces with black and white checker board walled houses with heavy roofs running around them in which lived their soldiers. Under them there were eighty thousand families of Samurai and the Samurai were as a rule as dictatorial as the bad man from Bitter Creek. Each of them carried two big swords whenever he went out to walk and they were not at all backward in using them. The common people were afraid of them and the farmers, tradesmen and mechanics trembled before them. When the revolution came the shogun was put down the mikado was made the real ruler of the country and the dukes and soldiers were forced to give up their swords and their habitations. Many of them were taken into the new government and many of them are now engaged in trade. Most of the Daimios were paid pensions in lieu of their lands and some of them having sold their rights are among the poorest of the poor in Japan to-day. The new Japan aims to establish itself on the basis of our and the European civilization. It is rapidly advancing and it is now a land of post offices, telegraphs and schools.

Japan has to-day as good a postal system as any country of Europe and the originator of its system was an American. His name was Bryan. He was in the postoffice department at Washington and if I am informed correctly lost his position there through a change in the administration. He concluded to come to Japan. He offered the government his services in the organization of its postal system. They accepted and after much trouble he succeeded in 1885. The Japanese postoffice carried 57,000,000 letters, more than 40,000,000 postal cards and over 18,000,000 newspapers. Its revenue during this time was nearly equal to its expenses and there are now about 5000 postoffices in the empire of Japan. At the bureau of engraving and printing I saw Japanese men dressed in European clothes who were engraving the postage stamps which are used throughout the empire and in another department of the same building I saw a hundred Japanese girls in white nightgowns who were bundling up Japanese postal cards for distribution to the various offices as fast as they were printed.

I saw school books being printed in English for the use of the scholars of the high schools and there are those who believe the English language will be the Japanese language of the far future.

Japan has now over 400 miles of railway and 400 more miles are being constructed. All of the important cities and towns are connected with each other by lines of telegraph, and in 1885 more than 2,500,000 dispatches were sent. The telegraph system here is under the control of the government, and its receipts very nearly meet its expenditures.

The telegraphing is done in Japanese and an extra charge is made when telegrams are sent in a foreign language.

The Japanese call themselves the Americans of Asia and they are to a certain extent, right. They are like the Americans in their ready adoption of new things and in their being ready to risk the present for the future. They are quick witted and they want to be up to the times. They lack however I am prone to believe the American's desire of accumulation, his industry and perseverance, and above all his wonderful creative faculty. You will find a patent office at Tokio, but you can number the noted Japanese inventions upon your fingers. Up to this stage in their career the Japanese have been an imitative rather than a creative nation. What they have had in the past has been adopted from other nations. The civilization which preceded the one now coming in was largely Chinese. The chief religion of the Japanese to-day is Buddhism and it came from India. Corea boasts of being the author of many of the schools of Japanese art and Japanese literature is largely based on Chinese characters. As to the present civilization Japan is trying to choose the best from all nations and it hopes to make up a whole better than any. Its imitation is not blind imitation. The Japanese have always prided themselves on being a reasonable people, and they are using their reason now. Their code of laws came from France. They are choosing their models for army discipline from Germany but their general culture will be like their language, English.

Speaking of the Japanese as copyists, they learn so easily that manufacturers coming to Japan are very careful that the secrets of their arts are not given to the people. I asked yesterday a man who has established a large factory for the making of photographic materials why he employed only women in his works and was told that it was because he feared the men. "These Japanese," said he, "are as sharp as lightning and they will start branch establishments as soon as they have mastered the processes and will undersell me. I keep all my formulas in cipher and I allow no Japanese man to work at important parts of the business. As for the women, they are more steady than the men and they never look beyond their work. We have as good photographers here as you will find anywhere and there is a Japanese who is manufacturing dry plates."

I have visited during the past few days many of the government departments of the empire and I find they are using many American inventions. In visiting the army I saw troops dressed exactly like the soldiers of Germany going through the military maneuvers just as they are laid down in the tactics of our military schools and in the arsenal where Japan makes her rifles, her cartridges and her gunpowder the machinery was altogether like ours. The factories barring the brown faces, the crack eyes and the bare feet of the employes might as well have been in Pittsburg as in Tokio and this is much the same with all the government institutions. The work, however and the management is all under the control of the Japanese and the number of foreigners employed by the government decreases every year. The Japanese hire foreigners merely as teachers. They study hard under them and when they have earned their specialties they are very ready to dismiss them.

At present nearly all the employes of the government wear European clothes, and this is required in many cases. The clothes worn are well fitting and as a rule of good cut, but they make the little Japanese forms look smaller than ever and the people are more handsome in their loose flowing gowns belted in with a girdle at the hips. The departments of the government are built on the European style and the state department is not much different in its interior appointment from our department at Washington. It has a messenger in livery at the door who bows low as you enter and motions you into a papered reception room which has a brussels carpet upon the floor, and an electric button in the wall. It is the fashionable thing here now for the Japanese nobleman to live in a European house, and there are many houses here which would not look out of place in Washington city. Some of the young men who like European ways keep up establishments of both kinds and their fathers and mothers who do not take kindly to the new ways are housed a la Japanese. The number of Japanese traveling abroad steadily increases and there were in 1880 [illegible] Japanese living outside of Japan. Of these more than a thousand were in the United States, and the purpose for which most of them went was for study. These men come back filled with the new civilization. They learn English and they advocate the changes. There are also a number of foreigners in Japan. This number all told is about 2000. The most of these are merchants and not a few are missionaries. The missionaries claim to have 10,000 Japanese Christians in their churches and this aids greatly in the work of civilization.

As to Japanese education the missionaries largely teach through those of the government and English is taught in many of the schools. Education is now compulsory in Japan but the statistics show that only about half of the children go to school. The school age is from 6 to 14 years and the Japanese boys and girls go over their lessons [illegible] toes at the feet and gowns. There are 3,000,000 of them in the regular schools and the technical schools have 8800 pupils. Japan has 29,000 common schools presided over by 90,000 men teachers and 4010 women teachers. There are more than a thousand high school teachers and the professors in the imperial university of Tokio number 134. This university is kept up by the government. It has 1880 students and it is turning out scores of almond eyed doctors, lawyers and government officials every year. It is better than the average American college. Its preparatory course includes English, mathematics, geography, physics, history, political economy, philosophy and it covers three years. It takes five years to graduate and the Japanese here have an opportunity to get a good education without going away from home.

FRANK G. CARPENTER

## A JAPANESE HOUSE.

### Its Oddities Have No Counterpart in Western Architecture.

How to describe a Japanese house where nothing is like anything corresponding to it at home? From the outside it is an uninviting big black barn. Inside it is a spotless doll's house magnified a thousand diameters, all wood and wicker and white paper. The entrance hall is a platform raised a couple of feet above the ground, where you take off your boots if you are a foreigner, or leave your sandals if you are a Japanese. A screen door slides back and you are in—but that depends on circumstances. Sometimes you are in one room and sometimes in another. It may be a general sitting room fifty feet square, it may be a bedroom (if you call early in the morning) or you may find yourself in an improvised sanctum and intruding upon somebody writing labored descriptions for a far away press. For here walls have not only ears they have also legs, and when you wish to make a new room you simply "form square" by sliding enough panels in their grooves to inclose the space, or, at your pleasure all the rooms can be thrown into one inclosed in our case by forty six panels. Those forming the sides of the house consist each of sixty little paper panes. To wet one's finger, stick it silently into the window and peep through this is the natural Japanese counterpart of occidental surreptitious inspection by the keyhole. The floor is of mats, not mats strewed about as at home but solid structures of delicate stuffed wicker an inch thick of conventional and regular size let into the floor, elastic, spotless, immovable, never profaned by even the daintiest of slippers. Chairs and tables are of course, unknown, and the posture of repose is to seat oneself on one's heels. This squatting by the way is very painful at first and like the blameless dances in "Ruddigore," takes a deal of training. At meal times you squat anywhere and your food is placed before you. When you are tired you throw yourself anywhere on the floor, with no fear of soiling your white linen suit. When evening comes you do not seek your bed chamber, you simply make it by sliding the walls round the spot you have chosen for your slumbers. The rough and ready way, according to my American friend is to tread around on the floor till you find a specially soft mat and then lay a few walls upon it for a couch. A more luxurious one is to have a futon or thick quilt spread out and roll yourselves in a rug or blanket upon it. The chief drawback for a foreigner is that his hip bone, which is more prominent than that of a Japanese is terribly in the way and my journalism not having yet advanced to graduation upon the plank bed I have not learned the trick of obliterating the natural projections of the body. But you sleep comfortably in spite of the marauding rat whose immunity from attack has rendered him equally inquisitive and harmless, and in the morning when you return from the bath bed and bedroom have alike disappeared. It is the story of Aladdin domesticated.—*Tokio Correspondence Washington Star*.

## A SKETCH OF TOM PAINE.

### Something About the "Age of Reason" and "Common Sense."

John Fiske in the November Atlantic.

Thomas Paine had come over to America in December 1774 and through the favor of Franklin had secured employment as editor of the *Pennsylvania Magazine*. He was by nature a dissenter and a revolutionist to the marrow of his bones. Full of the generous though often blind enthusiasm of the eighteenth century for the "rights of man" he was no respecter of the established order whether in church or state. To him the church and its doctrines meant tyranny. Of crude and undisciplined mind and quite devoid of scholarship yet endowed with native acuteness and sagacity and with no mean power of expressing himself, Paine succeeded in making everybody read what he wrote and achieved a popular reputation out of all proportion to his real merit. Among devout American families his name is still a name of horror and opprobrium and uneducated free thinkers still build lecture halls in honor of his memory and celebrate the anniversary of his birthday with speeches full of dismal platitudes.

The "Age of Reason" which was the cause of all this singular blessing and banning contains amid much crude argument some sound and sensible criticism such as is often far exceeded in boldness in the books and sermons of Unitarian and Episcopalian divines of the present day but its tone is coarse and dull and with the improvement of popular education it is fast sinking into complete and deserved oblivion. There are times however when such coarse pamphleteers as Thomas Paine have their uses. It was just such a time in January 1776 that Paine published his pamphlet "Common Sense" on the suggestion of Benjamin Rush and with the approval of Franklin and of Samuel Adams. The pamphlet is full of scurrilous abuse of the English people and resorts to such stupid arguments as the denial of the English origin of the Americans. "Not one-third of the whole people even of Pennsylvania are of English descent," argues Paine, as if Pennsylvania had been preëminent among the colonies for its English blood, and not as in reality perhaps the least English of all the thirteen save New York. But along with all this stuff there was a sensible and striking statement of the practical state of the case between England and the colonies. The reasons were shrewdly and vividly set forth for looking upon reconciliation as hopeless and for seizing the present moment to declare to the world that the logic of events was already fast making an accomplished fact. Only thus it was urged, could the states of America pursue a coherent and well defined policy, and preserve their dignity in the eyes of the world.

It was difficult for the printers, with the clumsy presses of the day, to bring out copies of "Common Sense" fast enough to meet the demand for it. More than a hundred thousand copies were speedily sold, and it carried conviction whithersoever it went.

## THE WAIFS OF LONDON.

### A Glimpse of Dr Barnardo's Work Among Them.

### For Twenty-two Years he has Been Helping to Better the Condition of Children who have neither Parents nor Homes.

[illegible] Boston Transcript.

One day in the winter of 1866 a young medical student found an ordinate street boy with no home no food nor any shelter. He followed up this waif and through him discovered the wretched condition of the street children of London many of whom have no shelter day or night, save under arches of bridges and among the refuse of wharves and warehouses unless they were so fortunate as to obtain in the course of the day a few pennies with which they could pay for a poor bed in a wretched lodging house. This young student gradually gathered together some of the [illegible] children of London and [illegible] and now there are [illegible] orphan and destitute children in the nineteen institutions the young doctor started twenty two years ago, and the large sum of $3,542,321 has been subscribed by people from all parts of the English speaking world to Dr Bernardo's homes. Are there many young men whose efforts have brought so much blessings to the children as has this man's and in such a spirit of sincere and loving charity and earnest devotion to his fellow creatures?

Any homeless child who applies to the home for admittance is at once taken in, temporary shelter and protection are given him and inquiries as to the truth of his statements are instituted. If the result justifies his permanent reception the child is sent to some one of the branches of the charity, his capacity for work decided upon, and he is taught a trade or sent to school. In this case if his parents are living they make Dr Bernardo the trustee for the child and give up all claim to him. But if the parents or relatives prove able to support him he is returned to their care.

I have visited two of these homes over which Dr Bernardo exercises an untiring and zealous supervision the Boys Home at Stepney Causeway and the Village Home for Orphans and Destitute Girls at Ilford. The former is a large building containing offices, workrooms, schoolrooms, a hall for public meetings and celebrations, a swimming school, a great play yard besides sleeping and dining rooms and kitchens and ample lavatory where the boys are required to wash to their waists four times a day. I have never seen anything to equal the order and cleanliness here in any public institution. Every day the doors of the wards, dining rooms and corridors are scrubbed by the boys and assistants and lest they should be damp in winter they are heated by steam pipes. In the workrooms I found the little men working away as busy as bees. The best things they make are brushes from clothes brushes to scrubbing brushes and wooden boxes for the clothing of the little emigrants who are sent about four times a year to Toronto and Peterborough in Canada and to the industrial farm near Shell River Manitoba.

All the children looked happy and cheerful although those in the schoolroom appeared as though learning came with as much difficulty to them as teaching did to the worried looking master. The little tailors were especially jolly. They mend and turn the garments of the inmates but of course neither these nor the boot and shoemakers could possibly supply the needs of all the boys. The food is generous and ample and of excellent quality as the tiny bakers wished us to prove by tasting it.

A few days later I went down to Ilford to the Village Homes which consist of fifty houses forming a little settlement in the midst of a beautiful rolling country and bounded by green meadows and fields. The houses [illegible] are quite handsome. They are two stories in hight. The ground floor is devoted to the living and mothers' rooms and all the upper floors to the dormitories, three or four chambers furnished with tiny single iron bedsteads all in the most exquisite state of cleanliness and order. Each house has a "mother," all kindly faced genial women of gentle manners and speech evidently benevolent women and devoted to their work as Dr Bernardo himself, and from the happy faces of the children and their general good behavior I judged that their treatment must be kindly and humane.

Think of these wretched little waifs taken from the streets and gutters from the misery and squalor of a great, crowded city, from the abuse and neglect of drunken and criminal parents, to be brought into this atmosphere of protection, cleanliness and order, of religion and love in its highest form of Christianity and draw the contrast. Every child I saw seemed to me to be one more saved from the prison from sin and shame of all kinds and from the sins of their natural guardians and I with me bless the English people who have with Dr Bernardo established a noble work which must grow and spread as its value considered merely as a saving agent meets with wider recognition.

## A WORD TO YOUNG LADIES.

### How a Girl Ought to Behave When a Man Proposes.

From the Five Talents of Women.

We must give all the nice modest girls we know credit for not consciously endeavoring to catch husbands. If men fall in love with them and desire to marry them, and they are the right sort of men and the girls can love in return well and good—they marry, and [illegible] be happy ever after, but they will not run after men or think in everything they do or say, "can I catch a fish with this bait?"

It must however be confessed that there are girls who instead of making themselves useful and calmly resting in their maiden dignity think only of getting married, and use questionable means to achieve their purpose, forgetting the proverb "The more haste the less speed." This sort of girl not unfrequently assumes a fast style of talk, manner and dress in order to make herself attractive to the opposite sex. In doing so she makes a great mistake. Fish may rise at her bait but they will not allow themselves to be caught. A loud girl may attract attention and have half an hour of popularity but she is a type of the short-sighted of some of her sex. Men of the baser sort may amuse themselves with her, but no man worth having would think of marrying her.

There is a liberty that makes us free and a liberty that makes us slaves, and the girls who take liberties with modesty of speech and manner and who cross over the boundary into masculine territory are not more free but more slavish than before. And the approbation of men which is the end in view is lost by the means taken to gain it. Whatever men may be themselves, they like gentleness, modesty and purity in act and thought in women. They want their wives to be better than themselves. They think that women should be the conservators of all that is restrained, chivalrous and gentle.

### Will History Repeat Itself?

New York Tribune.

The president is reported to be confident of success. "Destiny will re-elect me" he assures his intimate friends. Van Buren, too, counted upon his reputation for luck. He was from New York and a low tariff candidate, and sought re-election, and he had faith in what he considered his manifest destiny. Yet he was defeated by a soldier and a protectionist named Harrison. Destiny does not always work in American politics.

### The Reason Why.

Burlington Free Press.

It costs $22,000,000 to run a presidential campaign. If you see Belva Lockwood tramping around in an old bonnet next summer, you'll know the reason why.

# THE RACE IN NEW YORK

## A Gigantic Parade by the Republicans in the Afternoon.

### DEMOCRATS COME OUT AT NIGHT

The Streets Filled With Marching Armies and Cheering Hosts—Blaine Speaks to a Great Crowd in Brooklyn—No Disorder

NEW YORK, Nov 3.—Lower Broadway was thronged with people this afternoon to witness the start of the republican parade of business men. The weather was much the same as that of last Saturday when the democratic business men paraded. Rain came pouring down fitfully from out of a leaden sky, but this did not seem in any way to dampen the ardor of the paraders.

Promptly at 1 o'clock the procession moved with Grand Marshal McKee at its head. The American flag was omnipresent in the ranks of the paraders and on buildings and windows along the route of the procession. Multitudes of people thronged the route. Crowds of sight-seers stood on roofs, in windows and doorways and cheered the different organizations as they passed and the paraders frequently joined in.

Immediately behind the marshal came a string of twelve horses in double line drawing a truck bearing a model of a steamship. The vessel was intended to represent the Dolphin which was at first declared to be unacceptable to the government but is now considered one of the best vessels in the navy, for coast [illegible]. Alongside the model were seventy five men in seamen's uniform. They came from the office of Ward line of Havana steamers, and carried a banner inscribed "The democrats killed John Roach but his spirit goes marching on."

One of the most striking and unique features of the parade was the appearance presented by the American Club of Pittsburg. There were 275 men in line. The men wore tweed suits and white hats and each carried an umbrella around the outside of which were stars in white. The ribs were alternately red white and blue, thus making the national colors. When they wheeled out of Liberty street to take their place in the parade behind the Philadelphia clubs they were preceded by a standard inscribed "Pennsylvania is at our back."

FROM WALL STREET

When the Wall street business men swung into Broadway from that street, headed by the Seventh regiment band there was a big shout from the crowd that lined either side of the street. First came the coffee exchange followed by the tobacco men. Every man of the latter had a leaf of tobacco plant suspended to the lappel of his coat or a mammoth plug suspended from his neck.

The brokers club was one of the features of the parade. Each man carried a cane to which was attached a small American flag.

Then came the members of the consolidated exchange and other associations and the produce and maritime exchanges, custom house brokers, the cotton exchange, A. J. Whitney, Bowling Green Harrison and Morton workingmen's protective association and the coal trade.

Then came others in the following order: Lawyers from Pine street, insurance men from Cedar street, machinery and railroad supply men from Liberty street, jewelers from Maiden Lane, wholesale drug, chemical and paint trade, hide and leather trade, West side merchants, paper and associated trades, booksellers and stationers, carpet and railway and steamship trade, dry goods and Columbia college students, umbrella and parasols, hatters, furriers and straw goods, wholesale milliners, gas fitters, builders, uptown business men's association, New York university students and dental students, wholesale boot and shoe trade, hardware trade.

A WONDERFUL SCENE

Above Chambers street the scene beggars description. Crowds obstruct the sidewalks and the windows of tall buildings on both sides of Broadway were filled with people. In Chambers street many marching clubs waited for over two hours after the head of the procession had passed before their right was uncovered by the organization starting further down town. In fact the left of the line was not in motion until 5 o'clock.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed on the line. Here and there were bewildering displays of the stars and stripes and republican flags with occasional democratic decorations of bandanas, papers bearing Chinese characters and pictures of President Cleveland. The paraders flaunted their little American flags and hissed the bandanas and groaned at the portrait of the democratic candidates.

The headquarters of the republican national committee was profusely decorated and a banner bearing portraits of the candidates waved over the cheering thousands.

Warner Miller, Hon Levi P Morton, Col Cruger and Gen John C Fremont reviewed the parade from a stand at the Worth monument, Madison square. Hon James G Blaine watched the pageant from one of the windows of the Fifth Avenue hotel, and afterwards expressed regret that he had been unable to get to the reviewing stand.

It is estimated that at least 50 000 men participated in the parade.

While approaching the reviewing stand Broker Wm J Osbourne, one of the paraders dropped dead and was borne away. Shortly above the reviewing stand the parade was disbanded.

A SACKVILLE FLOAT

Among the transparencies carried in the procession were several on floats illustrating the Sackville incident. On a float with canvas sides a scene was represented of the "power behind the president." John Bull is in the rear of a throne and is standing. Sackville is seated on the throne and has President Cleveland between his knees. John Bull says "Come home at once Sackville." Grover says "You'll ruin all hopes for free trade."

Another picture represented Cleveland at a telephone saying "Hallo Phelps. Call off Lord Sackville until after the election. He tells too much truth." The Sackville letter is painted on the rear of the wagon.

The *Evening World* (dem.) estimates the number [illegible] parading this afternoon [illegible].

THE DEMOCRATS

A Mighty Throng Estimated at From 60 000 to 70 000.

NEW YORK, Nov 3—The democratic parade to-night started an hour later than scheduled. The crowd was immense. The sight of tens of thousands of men all bearing torches or lanterns filled description. The paraders were fantastically decorated and bedecked with flags and bandanas in every conceivable way. They moved along, twelve abreast, but were frequently blocked by the crushing crowd whom the police seemed powerless to handle. Everywhere could be heard the familiar question "What's the matter with Grover?" with the regular answer "He's all right." Another refrain they seemed to enjoy was "Ben, Ben, he'll never see the White House till the robbins nest again."

Behind the dry goods men came the wholesale cloak manufacturers who proclaimed their sentiments thus: "Free raw material will give us the world for a market."

"Where's Sackville West?" was a constant query which called forth the statement "He's in the soup."

Among the remainder of the clubs were the wholesale dry goods porters and truckmen, stock exchange club, railroad club, west side business men, wholesale jewelers, insurance men, custom house brokers, wholesale druggists, boot and shoe men, young men's independent club, elevated railroad employes, produce and maritime exchanges, coffee and cotton exchange, real estate men and insurance agents and a vast number of political marching clubs.

While the procession was passing Twenty sixth street and Fifth avenue a well dressed unknown man dropped to the sidewalk dead. His body was taken to the station house.

THE REVIEWING STAND

When Gov. Hill and the members of the reception committee arrived at the grand stand it was 8 30, and for an hour previous the streets had been packed with people. So dense was the mass that 400 policemen had difficulty in keeping the road clear for the procession to pass by the reviewing stand. The scene witnessed by those fortunate enough to secure seats on the principal stand was picturesque in the extreme and the array of torches borne by thousands of paraders had the appearance of a gigantic flame as the bearers neared Madison square. Several companies of mounted men made a splendid appearance.

The well-known figure of Joseph O'Donohue, at the head of the down-town business men's Cleveland and Thurman association, was greeted with cheers and a tiger from the vicinity of the governor's box. It took nearly four hours for the procession to pass the grand stand. Estimates of the number in the procession range from 60 000 to 75 000.

The scene about republican headquarters up to midnight was most exciting. Fifty police were kept busy clearing the crowds from the vicinity. The officers had all they could do to quiet the disturbances which occurred between representatives of different political belief.

All the democratic organizations at Brooklyn numbering 25 000 made a fine demonstration this evening by a grand parade through the principal thoroughfares.

BLAINE IN BROOKLYN

Reasons Why the Democratic Party Should Be Defeated

NEW YORK, Nov 3. The republican campaign in Brooklyn closed to-night at the Clermont Avenue rink with a speech by Hon James G Blaine under the auspices of the organization of Irish protectionists. The structure has a capacity to accommodate 5000 persons and they were there to-night and more too. Hundreds were unable to gain admission. Judge Rooney presided and essayed a speech which was cut short by shouts for Mr Blaine, who advanced and spoke substantially as follows:

I did not come here to-night to make a lengthy speech but briefly to sum up the issues. Are you in favor of the protective tariff? [Cries of "Yes! Yes!"] Then vote for Harrison. [Cries of "We will."] Are you in favor of paying pensions to deserving soldiers? [Cries of "Yes!"] Then vote for Harrison. [Cries of "We will vote for him!"] Are you against the president using the veto if he were a voter in the senate or house of representatives? [Cries of "Yes we are!"] Then vote against Cleveland. [Cries of "We will!"] Are you in favor of thorough American system through and through? [Cries of "We are!"] Then vote for Harrison. Are you in favor of using the surplus in the treasury of the United States to pay the public debt? [Shouts of "Yes."] Then vote for Harrison. ["Yes, we will!"] Are you against taking $60 000 000 out of the public treasury and loaning it to favorites without interest? [Cries of "No."] Well I have something more to say to you on that point for I have learned something since I last spoke on it. Not only have they taken $60,000 000 and loaned it to pet houses in the United States, but they have done it through the agency of the bank established by Mr Jordan and by the late Mr Manning. They have made them a sort of government bureau. They gave them $1,100,000 as a fixed balance to call their own and then they have allowed them to peddle out this $60 000 000 to other banks and by that means tried to get a large number of banks throughout the country to give them their entire business. And I say here that Louis XIV of France or Peter the Great of Russia or Napoleon at his most absolute pride would never have dared to treat the treasury of their respective countries in that way—never. [Cheers.] And I wonder that it has not made a more profound sensation in this country. They have said in such papers as the New York *Times* and the *Evening Post* that Secretary Sherman did the same. Well I have been denying that a good while, and this morning I read a speech from Secretary Sherman himself and he explained exactly the difference. When Secretary Sherman made that marvelous loan of 4 per cents in 1877 they were sold through the banks and paid for at the bank counters. The money was merely in transit between the man who paid for the 4s and the man who got his pay for the surrendered fives and sixes. But these men have taken money in the treasury and against every provision of law have dipped their hands in up to the elbows and helped their friends. The most corrupt thing you can conceive of is to take the money of the government and give it to banks who can use it while they use their influence for the party in power.

I saw to my regret in a paper the accusation made that the extradition treaty had been injuriously amended by a republican committee, and reported to the senate by a republican. I state positively and state of my own knowledge that there is not one particle of foundation for that allegation and that like the fishery treaty which surrendered our rights in the fisheries this extradition treaty is supported in the senate by democratic senators and by them alone." [Applause]

THE REPUBLICAN PARADE.

Referring to the republican parade which he witnessed to-day Mr Blaine said:

It was the most mighty political procession that ever trod the streets of New York [Applause], and compared with that which the president of the United States came here last week to review, which was a picket guard merely to the republican army, and gentlemen, that procession is prophetic. It means that the people of New York are aroused—not on old party lines, not an old fashioned fight between democrats and republicans but a fight between protectionists and anti-protectionists, a fight between protection and free trade. [Prolonged cheers.]

Before the people were dismissed this telegram was read:

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov 3

W H Gray, Brooklyn, N Y—Please express to the Irish American Protectionists Association in Brooklyn my sincere thanks for their cordial greeting, and hopeful prophecies. The independence of spirit and devotion to principle which they have shown in this campaign have been as conspicuous as they are creditable to their intelligence and manhood. BENJAMIN HARRISON

After this meeting, Blaine was driven to a meeting in Grand Army hall in the eastern district of Brooklyn where he made a short speech saying in part:

We must stand together in the election. This union carries the flag of the Union instead of a dirty bandana, for without any disrespect to the candidate for vice-president, I think one of the most extraordinary campaign badges is a pocket handkerchief that a snuff-taker uses in his extremity. Yes I prefer the banner of the United States which was borne up the great avenue of New York by 60 000 people, and under that flag, and under the flag of protection, we shall win the victory on Tuesday next.

After this speech Mr Blaine was conducted to a skating rink in the outskirts of the city. His fatigue was apparent, and he spoke but a few moments.

OPINION OF EX-SENATOR PLATT.

He is Confident That Harrison Will Come to Harlem Bridge With 90,000

NEW YORK, Nov 3.—Up to this time Ex Senator Platt of Connecticut, has declined to talk of the political outlook. No one understands the situation better than he. Platt now voluntarily makes this statement:

"I have heretofore refused to express my views because I desire to be positive of any prediction I might make. News has reached us that is simply astounding in its character. The cyclone I have prophesied privately is already on its way and will reach Harlem river next Tuesday night with from 80 000 to 90 000 plurality for Gen Harrison."

"It will be nearer 100,000 than 90,000," interrupted Gen Knapp.

"I speak authoritatively," Platt continued. "I told you a month ago that Cleveland would not get more than 40 000 in New York county. My figures are unchanged. I also said he could not honestly secure more than 10 000 in Kings county. Our figures now prove the correctness of that prediction. I told you at the same time that Queens county could probably give Cleveland 1500 plurality. It will not give him a single vote more than it does Harrison. Richmond may give Cleveland 1 000 but Suffolk will offset that by 1000 or more republican plurality. You can quote me as saying that nothing but the most outrageous frauds can prevent the realization of the prediction I make."

Being questioned, ex Mayor Wm H Wickham, though a life bound democrat, acknowledged that in the main Platt's figures were reliable. "I have been up through the state myself," said he. "I went under an impression that Cleveland would carry it by at least 10 000. I returned with a conviction that Harrison's plurality would be at least 20 000. A revolution has occurred among workingmen. Everybody is shouting for protection and damning free trade."

THE OPINION OF INGALLS.

On a Fair Ballot Harrison Would Carry New York by 15 000

PITTSBURG, Nov 3—In an interview Senator Ingalls, president of the United States senate, says he is confident that if democratic repeaters be suppressed in New York Harrison's majority will be 15 000. He condemns Cleveland and Bayard for their action relative to the Sackville letter. If there had not been a thorough conviction that Sackville told the truth the incident would have been devoid of significance. It was not until the administration became alarmed at the possible result of the British minister's indiscretion that any notice was taken of the letter, not that he had not told the truth, but that the disclosure was injurious to the democratic party. As far as its effect upon the election is concerned I do not attach much significance to the incident. But the sympathy of the present administration has been exhibited too often to render its attitude doubtful or to have public opinion materially influenced by the hysterical schemes and gymnastic contortions of the secretary of state.

For Taking the Places of Strikers.

GARDNER, Mass, Nov 3—Russian Finns in the strikers' places at Heywood Bros & Co's chair works were last night attacked and beaten unmercifully. The Finns had their dirk knives and revolvers taken from them. One Finn is reported dead. Some thirty or forty left town to-day.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad the dining car route for all points East. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

# IN HARRISON'S STATE.

## Charges and Countercharges of Fraud and Bribery.

### A BIG BLUFF BY THE DEMOCRATS

Indianapolis Thronged by Rival Parades at Night—Both Parties Making a Creditable Showing—Harrison's Jack Rabbit

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov 3.—The chairman of the democratic central committee sent a letter to each democratic county chairman to-day, of which the following is a copy:

Instruct all inspectors to watch that the republicans do not vote double tickets Tuesday. The *Journal* this morning contains full instructions how such a thing can be done. The article professes to charge the democrats with this but we believe the real object is to instruct republicans how to commit the fraud.

The republican committee early in the day sent the following letter to its county chairman:

Democrats in your county are planning to have double votes cast. There is no mistake about this. Warn our people quick. Let the ballots be challenged. Print and put up posters at the voting places offering a reward of $100 by this committee for the apprehension and conviction of each man who votes double tickets. Print a copy of our ticket and post it at the voting places. Force the fighting now.

The republican committee also this evening mailed a notice to every town and city in the state addressed to the public announcing a reward of $100 for the apprehension and conviction of everyone who, at the coming election votes or attempts to vote more than one ballot, circulates false and spurious republican tickets, alters, forges or mutilates tally sheets, delays election returns or changes ballot boxes, and the committee call upon every good citizen to see that the laws are strictly enforced, and a free ballot and a fair count secured.

A CHEAP BLUFF

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov 3.—Chairman Jewett of the democratic state committee to-night received a telegram from Chairman Brice of the national committee saying a number of citizens of New York moved by the Dudley letter, have resolved to place at the disposal of the committee $20 000 for the rigorous prosecution of every man in Indiana who would practice Dudley's methods. Mr Jewett has issued the following offer of reward:

Five thousand dollars for the arrest and conviction of Wm W Dudley, upon the charge of attempting to bribe, conspiring to bribe, or inducing others to bribe voters in Indiana at the November election, 1888. One thousand dollars each for the arrest and conviction of any number of persons not exceeding five who in accordance with the plan set forth in Dudley's letter, have conspired or confederated to bribe voters. One hundred dollars each for any number of persons not exceeding 100 who in accordance with said letter, shall bribe or attempt to bribe voters."

RIVAL PARADES.

Equal in Numbers but the Republicans' the Most Attractive.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov 3.—Early in the evening the streets were blockaded with thousands of people, to witness two great parades that had been announced. Fears of a conflict had largely abated during the week owing to the extraordinary precautions employed by the authorities and managers of both parties. The best of good feeling prevailed everywhere and so far as can be learned at this late hour, no casualties of any kind occurred.

The republican procession numbered about 4700 men, and was reviewed by Gen Harrison from the balcony of the New Denison hotel. The big Harrison and Morton Cumberland campaign ball which arrived here to-day was escorted by five hundred torch bearers, and was a noticeable feature of the parade. The finest display was made by the railroad club who had a big model of a locomotive drawn by six horses. The republicans had but half a dozen bands and for these they were compelled to send to the country as the democrats got ahead of them and hired every city band. While Gen Harrison was reviewing the parade he received a telegram from New York signed by Mr Blaine, saying:

The greatest political procession ever seen in New York has been passing the Fifth avenue hotel for four hours and seems endless.

Another message from Henry C Bowen said:

Never in forty years have I seen such an immense crowd of business men in a procession as to-day. Congratulations.

After the procession Gen Harrison was presented with a large glass globe nineteen inches in diameter and thirty-six inches high by an employe of the glass works at Muncie, the man stating that he make it himself to day.

THE DEMOCRATS

The democratic demonstration was equally as creditable as that of the republicans less the novelties, such as the locomotive and big ball.

Chairman Jewett and a number of other distinguished democrats reviewed the procession from the balcony of the Grand hotel. About 4500 men were in line. The Frances Cleveland club of ladies from Indianola, the old men's democratic club and the democratic railroad club were features of the parade. The managers of both demonstrations profess satisfaction, and the Indiana campaign closed at midnight in a blaze of glory.

THE KANSAS JACK RABBIT.

Gen Harrison Replies to the Letter Accompanying It.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov 3.—Gen Harrison had an unusually large number of callers to-day. The better part of the day was put in by the general answering his mail. Among his replies was one to the three Rector boys, who sent him a jack rabbit yesterday. He was solicited for a copy of the letter, which is as follows:

*My Dear Little Friends:* Your letter of October 31 telling me you intend to send me a jack rabbit for luck, has been received. If there is any luck in a rabbit's foot, as so many of the colored people in the South are said to believe, then I think your argument that there must be more luck in a whole rabbit is not a *non sequitur*. You can ask your father to explain what that means. The rabbit came yesterday, and furnished a good deal of amusement to my little grandson. In the last number of the *Judge* there is an illustration of what happened to a little boy who had a jack rabbit presented to him which will amuse you, I think. With kind regards for you all I am very truly yours, B HARRISON

SAN FRANCISCO REPUBLICANS

From Ten Thousand to Fifteen Thousand Men in Line

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 3—The republican parade this evening was the closing demonstration of the campaign in this city and every effort was made to make the affair equal to any similar event ever held on the coast. Crowds began to gather on the streets long before the procession started and by 8 o'clock Montgomery, Kearney and a dozen blocks on Market streets were densely packed. A great number of houses along the line of march were gaily decorated, and brilliant illuminations were to be seen every where.

Gov Waterman witnessed the procession from the balcony of the Occidental hotel. In point of numbers the parade was equal to any held during the campaign, and the total number of men in line is variously estimated at from 10 000 to 15 000.

There was half an hour's delay in starting, but very few halts were made afterwards and the different divisions fell into line promptly and moved away as rapidly as their crowded condition would permit. Temporary stands had been erected at close intervals upon which red and green lights were burned continually which, with five wagons and thousands of torches and other lights in the procession, gave an appearance of more than usual attractiveness.

One of the principal features of the parade was the large number of uniformed clubs not only from this city but from almost every large town or city within a radius of fifty miles. Among the places represented were Oakland, Alameda, San Leandro, San Lorenzo, Livermore, Niles, Sunol, Haywards, San Jose, Napa, San Rafael, Martinez and Benicia.

The industrial part of the parade was probably not equal to the first republican parade held here in September. Hundreds of employes of various business houses in the city, and large representations of almost every trade and branch of industry in the state were to be seen in line, but there was no attempt made to display so many large trucks and heavy floats as on the former occasion. There were eighteen divisions in the procession and a band preceded each. The grand marshal and a cavalcade of aides occupied the front of the line, and escorted by the army and navy veterans, and the republican alliance of Oakland, the state central committee and county committee appeared on foot, near the head of the column, and with them marched Hon W W Morton and a number of other prominent republicans. Industrial representations and uniformed clubs were distributed among the different divisions. The fine appearance of many of the marching organizations together with various movements they performed with much precision called forth much applause from the spectators.

TERRITORIAL POLITICS

Close Contest in Klickitat County—Allen's Strength Increasing

ELLENSBURG, W T, Nov 3—The political caldron is boiling all over the county and meetings have been held in every precinct. Announcements are made for speaking in some precincts on Sunday. The prohibitionists who heretofore have been regarded as cutting a small figure appear to be developing some strength and are working enthusiastically. A meeting Friday night at Roslyn gave them more encouragement as the speakers were cordially received by the great body of disaffected miners. The republicans expect to carry the county by a small majority. Allen gains in strength constantly.

TACOMA WILD WITH ENTHUSIASM

TACOMA, W T, Nov 3—The city is howling with enthusiasm for John B Allen tonight. He held a rousing meeting at the opera house. Clubs from all over the county and from Seattle with half a dozen bands formed a torchlight procession and bonfires burning all over town while a constant blaze of fireworks has been the order of the night. The city has never known such a political demonstration before in its history.

REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION AT CHENEY

CHENEY, W T, Nov 3—A large and most enthusiastic republican demonstration is taking place here to-night. There is a torchlight procession 200 strong headed by the Cheney and Spangle brass bands. Bonfires illuminate the city and speeches by J W Feighan, W H Cloggett, E K Hyde and others.

IN THIS STATE

L B Cox Addresses Marion County Democrats. A Ridiculous Idea

SALEM, Or, Nov 3—Hon L B Cox of Portland addressed the unterrified at the opera house to-night. The attendance was not large and no enthusiasm was manifested. The speech was in the old channel. No new arguments were brought out.

The idea of Marion county being carried by the democrats next Tuesday was generally scouted as ridiculous by prominent republicans here to-day. The number of men at work on the Oregon Pacific is found to be greatly over estimated by sanguine democrats and no great danger is apprehended from that source.

C. Cæsar, German consul of Portland and ex officio administrator of the estate of Charles Gilbert, the German count who died on his place near Salem a few weeks ago, has been authorized to lease the real estate belonging to said estate.

The river raised thirteen inches here to-day.

CLOSE OF THE CAMPAIGN AT ALBANY

ALBANY, Nov 3—Hon Frank V Drake addressed an enthusiastic audience at the court house this evening in behalf of Harrison and Morton. His was the closing speech of the campaign in this city.

A DARING HIGHWAYMAN

He Robs an Express Car and Secures Between $40,000 and $50,000

NEW YORK, Nov 3—The United States express messenger on the New Orleans & Northeastern railway which arrived here this morning was robbed at 5 A M between Lacey and Derby stations fifty miles from this city. The express officials decline to state the amount of the robbery but it is understood the loss is between $40 000 and $50 000. The robber entered the express car where Henry McElroy the baggage master was sitting near the middle of the car, and the express messenger, Charles Lawrey, at one end checking off freight. The robber came first to the baggagemaster and presenting a pistol required McElroy to hold up his hands, then quickly throwing a sack over McElroy's head the robber gave his attention to the messenger who was required at the point of the pistol to open the safe. A sack was then placed over the messenger's head while the robber proceeded with the work of securing the money. After securing the contents of the safe the robber pulled the bell rope and when the train stopped he left the car unobserved. When the express car was finally reached by the conductor both McElroy and Lawrey were found standing with hands up and sacks over their heads. They were under the impression that the robber was still present.

DISASTROUS PRAIRIE FIRE

Three People Known to Have Perished in Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov 3—Additional particulars are to hand of the terrible prairie fire which has been raging through Sioux Valley township, Jackson county. Five lives are already reported lost, while the destruction of property will reach many thousand dollars. Up in the eastern part of the township Mrs Mollie O'Connor and her babe were cremated in their burning dwelling and their charred remains were found in the embers of their burned home by the father and brother, upon their return from Jackson, where they had gone for the day. A mile away Henry Ray, a farm hand 20 years of age, was burned to death in a barn on the Edwards farm. Edwards's house was also burned and the occupants barely escaped with their lives. It is reported that a woman and her son from Iowa, visiting friends in the eastern part of the township, were burned to death, but nothing definite has been learned.

A BIG LAND CLAIM.

Based on a Grant Alleged to Have Been Made by the Spanish Government.

SANTA FE, N M, Nov 3—A man named Hoges has notified Surveyor General Julian that he and his brothers and sisters are the rightful owners of a tract of land thirty miles square containing 600 000 acres of land in Colfax county, New Mexico. Title to this vast territory is claimed under a grant alleged to have been made by the crown of Spain in 1680 to the present claimants' natural ancestors, who bore the peculiar name of Corpus Christi. The land claimed is located in the vicinity of the towns of Raton, Springer and Folsom, and probably includes the last two named. A portion of the Maxwell grant and a large number of claims of settlers are jeopardized by this grant.

JOHN G VASSAR'S WILL

He Leaves all His Wealth to Public Institutions

NEW YORK, Nov 3—The will of the late John Guy Vassar was presented for probate at Poughkeepsie yesterday. The opening sentence is as follows: "Having no lineal heirs, my desire and aim in the disposition of my property is to do the most good and forward the cause of humanity." In accordance with this sentiment nearly all of the estate is willed to public institutions in and about Poughkeepsie, the leading bequest being to Vassar College in which three new chairs are established besides a heavy endowment of the Vassar Orphan Asylum and Vassar Hospital.

A RAILROAD COLLISION

Two Engines Wrecked and the Engineers, Firemen and One Passenger Hurt

TOLEDO, Nov 3—The north bound Michigan train for Detroit collided with a pony engine at Air Line junction, in the suburbs, this morning. Both engines and the front end of the baggage car were wrecked. The engineers and firemen of both engines and one of the passengers were seriously but not fatally hurt.

CHEAPER THAN BY MAIL

A New System Discovered That Will Revolutionize Telegraphy

NEW YORK, Nov 3—Dr Harris of Washington is the inventor of a new system of machine telegraphy, by which messages are printed at the farther end, the sending instrument being similar to a typewriter. It is claimed to be able to send 200 words a minute and will revolutionize telegraphy, making it cheaper to send by wire than mail.

A Bad Feeling on the Border.

EASTPORT, Me., Nov. 3.—A petition from the grand army and other citizens was forwarded to-day to Secretary Bayard, asking personal attention to the extradition case of Bett, who shot Batson at Camp O'Bello, N. B., recently. The petition says such is the feeling on the Canadian border that no naturalized citizen, if given up, could have a fair trial.

Union ticket office, corner First and Oak streets—Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, Union Pacific railway, Northern Pacific railway, Oregon Short Line. Pullman reservations made [illegible] Northern Pacific and Oregon Short Line. G. A. Taylor, ticket agent, Portland, Oregon.

# SPEECHES AND RALLIES

## Thurman Closes His Canvass at Nelsonville, Ohio.

### A REVIEW OF WHAT HE HAS DONE

Virginia Promises to Vote for Harrison. Opinion of Congressman Hermann. Wisconsin Is All Right

NELSONVILLE, O, Nov 3.—This mining city with 6 000 inhabitants gave Judge Thurman an enthusiastic welcome and to its population was added a great number of people from other places. When Judge Thurman mounted the stand at 2 o'clock probably 9 000 people were massed in the vicinity and he was greeted with great applause. He spoke briefly upon the subject of the tariff and then turned to the subject of capital and labor. He said in part:

First—I want to say that I am not here to breed discontent. I am not here to set the employer against the laboring man or the laboring man against the employer. I am here simply to preach justice on all hands and that every man shall have an honest and fair reward for his labor. There is an annual accumulation of wealth in the world, and that accumulation is wholly—I repeat it and emphasize the word—is wholly the result of human labor. There is not a writer of political economy who ever wrote one line on this subject that was worth reading that has not affirmed this to be the truth and we know it to perfection. The difficulty about the production of wealth is easily solved. But there is another question that is more difficult by far and that is the question of distribution of wealth. This is the great problem that agitates society all over the Christian world. This annual product of wealth is distributed between three classes of men. First the capitalist who lends money to carry on business, and if he charges a reasonable rate nobody complains. Next comes the manufacturer or employer who is also entitled to a fair reward. If he is content with fair and honest profits nobody in the length and breadth of the land begrudges him those profits. Lastly we come to the laboring man, the man whose brawny arms, or whose head and skill enable him to pile up the wealth, and that man is entitled to his reward or the scriptures are a lie. Our opponents are accustomed to sneer at what they call political economy. They sneer at science and scientific men as if science was anything in the world but truth. If these men will sneer at science, they will sneer at the words of Almighty God himself who has declared that the laborer is worthy of his hire.

A BENEDICTION

The speaker said the sentence, that "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou earn thy daily bread," was the greatest benediction ever conferred upon mankind as it made man industrious and intelligent, and saved him from being a poor miserable loafer.

I say, therefore, that the laboring man is entitled to his reasonable hire, and if he does not receive it, he is a wronged and defrauded man. Our opponents are preaching to you that the way for you to get good wages is to have a high protective tariff to tax you on everything you earn, for that is what it comes to. I do not believe it. I am not fond of violent means but I tell you that laboring men's organizations, when properly conducted and managed, have done more to secure good wages to the laboring men than all the tariff laws that have ever been or ever will be passed. Your way, then, to get good wages is not getting down on your knees to congress and praying for a high tariff; your way to get good wages is to maintain your manhood. Other people can make combinations that can form trusts—that word which has become so odious; other people can do that, and I would like to know why the men who produce all the wealth in this world cannot organize for their own protection.

HOW ABOUT WEST?

Judge Thurman then spoke of the charge made by his political opponents, that the democratic party is the enemy of the laboring man and went on at some length to deny that imputation as he has in other speeches. As he was closing his remarks some one in the crowd called out for him to say something about Minister West's letter, to which the judge replied:

All I can say of the West letter is that if I had a boy and he was such a fool as to be entrapped as West was, I would drown him. [Applause.] Whether Mr West is a knave or a fool I don't know but he is one or the other too much to represent the British government at the city of Washington, and Grover Cleveland has told him so and given him his walking papers.

At 5 30 Judge Thurman and party left for Columbus.

THURMAN'S WORK

He Has Made Eighty nine Speeches and Addressed 140 000 People

COLUMBUS, O, Nov 3—Judge Thurman closed the campaign at Nelsonville to-day and a review of his work makes an interesting showing. It is eleven weeks since he started out and during that time he has traveled nearly 54 000 miles. He has made eighty nine speeches of all kinds, sixty five of them being from the rear platform of the train which the judge called his movable "stump." He has addressed not less than 140 000 people face to face while through the medium of the associated press he has reached hundreds of thousands more. In view of the near approach of the judge's 75th birthday this is a remarkable record, especially so since he is really in better condition than when he started out on the campaign. In all his travels the judge has been accompanied by his son Allan W Thurman and an associated press representative.

THE OLD DOMINION.

Chances Are Decidedly in Favor of Harrison Carrying the State

STAUNTON, Va, Nov 3—The canvass in Virginia is practically closed. A careful review of the situation is encouraging to the republicans. There is but little doubt that the republicans will poll a majority of the votes to be cast on the 6th of November. If a fair count is had in the "black belt," mostly located in the fourth and second districts the electoral vote will be given to Harrison and Morton. These districts give from 14 000 to 15,000 republican majority and will elect republican congressmen without doubt.

The republicans are confident of carrying the first and ninth districts. In the fifth and sixth and tenth districts they have more than an even chance. Roller, independent candidate in the seventh, claims he will be elected over Farrell, regular democrat. In the eighth Gen Lee, democrat, is closely pressed by Park Agnew, republican, but it is not probable that the latter can overcome the 2500 democratic majority.

To sum up, the republicans will carry the state on the electoral ticket and four republican congressmen are almost certain, with favorable chances for the fifth, sixth, seventh and tenth districts.

In Richmond district the republicans think they will elect Waddell, republican, over Wise, democrat. The canvass of the state has been active and thorough and a large vote will be cast.

Ex Senator Mahone says: "In 1885 Lee beat Wise for governor by 17 000 vote. This result was accomplished mainly by democratic ballot box stuffing in the back counties. It has always been the policy of the republicans in this state to gain as many white votes as possible in the back counties. This is the fourth district and that policy has been seriously impaired by the candidacy of Langston, a black man, who has announced himself as a republican candidate on race issues simply. There are 15,000 more blacks than whites in the district. If Langston had not created a race feeling by his candidacy we would have carried the district by 10 000 majority, and our success in the state would have been assured. As it is I'm confident we will elect Harrison and Morton by a majority of 4000 or 5000."

CONGRESSMAN HERMANN

He Believes the Republicans Will Sweep the Country Like a Cyclone

WASHINGTON, Nov 3—Oregon's single congressman Hermann is still here. He states that as the time is so short between now and the meeting of the next session of congress and as there are many local and department matters to look up in which Oregonians are interested, he deemed it best to remain here.

Speaking of the general results as regards the election, he said it would be a surprise to everybody. While a majority of the two parties are in a state of suspense over what the result will be I have never yet had any doubt about our success. I think the vote in the close states of Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut will astonish the democrats as well as the republicans. This time the quiet democratic vote will be given to Harrison. It was this quiet vote that surprised everybody with Oregon's large majority.

LORD SACKVILLE.

Before Departing He Will Probably Make a Public Statement.

WASHINGTON, Nov 3.—It is learned that Lord Sackville has announced his determination to some of his friends to give out a statement for publication before his departure. This statement will doubtless contain his views upon Secretary Bayard's course, but it is not likely that it will be of great importance from a political or diplomatic standpoint. There is a well defined belief in diplomatic circles here that Lord Sackville has been assured by Lord Salisbury that his indiscretion will not cause him to be dealt with severely by his home government, and in fact, the statement was made by a gentleman who is usually very well posted in diplomatic matters and who has been connected for years with the diplomatic service of the United States to the effect that Lord Sackville will in all probability, be sent to the mission at St Petersburg. This gentleman added further that current stories relative to Lord Sackville's domestic relations are unfounded, that he was married in spite of assertions to the contrary, but his wife was an actress and consequently his lordship lost caste in marrying her.

WISCONSIN IS ALL RIGHT

The Republican Plurality Will Be From 15 000 to 18 000

MADISON, Wis, Nov 3—On a roundup the republicans claim they will elect every county officer in this county and the state senator. A claim made by Chairman Usher of the democratic state central committee that Wisconsin is likely to go democratic caused a broad smile to illume the faces of both democrats and republicans. The estimates good for from 15 000 to 20 000 plurality for the republican state officers.

AT CHICAGO

Republicans and Democrats Both Make a Creditable Display

CHICAGO, Nov 3—This has been a day of parades for Chicago. Both parties took an inning and as each was desirous of excelling the other the result was very creditable to both. The republicans massed their forces at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and a most creditable showing followed, the *Inter Ocean's* estimate of those in line being 23 000. It required nearly two hours for the procession to pass a given point. A unusual thing the organizations participating walked eight abreast. The entire route through which the parade passed was lined with people.

In the evening the democratic clans gathered. A brilliant parade followed which was enhanced by the presence of numerous torches and a fair display of fireworks. As in the day time, the streets were crowded with people. The *Times* estimates the number in the procession at 15 000.

SHOT DOWN

Three Negroes in Texas Killed as the Result of a Political Quarrel

CANTON, Texas, Nov 3—James Bell, Ben Russell and George W Griffin were killed in Vanzandt county Wednesday night. Russell was accused of a misdemeanor and W I Sares, Sam Stanford, Claud Stanford and Will James went to arrest him. The three negroes were met and ordered to throw up their hands. Before they could comply they were shot down. The friends of the dead men assert they were killed as the result of a political quarrel.

POLITICAL NOTES

His Last Parade.

VALLEJO, Nov 3—Last night on the way up from the democratic parade at San Francisco Cornelius Driscoll, an old resident of Vallejo, having become wearied with his long tramp, was dozing on the upper deck. He was roused and stood up just as the steamer was pitching in a heavy tide. The railing was low and he was thrown over the side into the bay. An alarm was instantly given and the steamer stopped. The sailors on board manned a boat and tried to find him, but could not. Driscoll leaves a wife and family, three daughters and a son. He was a native of Ireland, aged 60 years.

Disorder at Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, Nov 3—A democratic parade to-night was attended by some disorder. It is estimated that over 8 000 people took part in the procession. While crossing Walnut street it is claimed by the democrats that a number of negroes threw stones at the procession. One Burgit of Independence, followed by a dozen marchers, charged the crowd, riding down a negro and injuring two white men. A farmer from Lee's Summit stabbed a negro.

Will Vote for Harrison

ROCK ISLAND, Ill, Nov 3—President Cable of the Rock Island road, whose home was formerly in this city and who has been a life long democrat, while on a visit here the other day stated that the ruinous policy of the present administration and its prospective continuation in the event of Cleveland's re-election, was such that he had determined to vote for Gen Harrison.

Declines to be a Candidate

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 3—Frank M Stone, nominated for congress in the Fifth district by the American party, has addressed a letter to the chairman of the state central committee of the American party in which he states he has decided not to permit his name to be used as a candidate but has decided to support Hon T G Phelps for that office.

Democratic Parade at Denver

DENVER, Nov 3—The democrats closed the state campaign here tonight with a grand rally and torchlight procession in which 7000 men participated. Hon T M Patterson, their candidate for governor, spoke to a large audience.

Mr Fessenden Robbed

NEW HAVEN, Conn, Nov 3—While Mr Fessenden, of the republican national committee, was in this city yesterday, his residence at Stamford was robbed of $1500 in cash and all his clothing.

Thurman in Ohio

NELSONVILLE, O, Nov 3—Thurman and party arrived from Columbus this afternoon. They were greeted by a large concourse of democrats from all this region.

Granville on the Sackville Affair

LONDON, Nov 3—Earl Granville in an address at Manchester said he hoped the foreign office would treat the Sackville affair with dignity, conciliation and consistency.

The Washington Races

WASHINGTON, Nov 3—This was the last day of the fall races of the National Jockey club. The weather was fine and the track fast.

Three-fourth mile—Wahsatch won, Cirow second, Passport third, time 1 16.

One and one fourth miles—Bella B won, Frank Ward second, Ivor third, time 2 10.

Three-fourth mile—Reporter won, Tom Vaughan second, Wheeler T third, time 1 16¾.

Mile—Swift won, Judge Murray second, King Crab third, time 1 44½.

Mile—[illegible] won, Bell Wood second, Drake third, time 1 44½.

Steamers Damaged by Collisions

NEW YORK, Nov 3—News is received here that the steamer Aguadilla, from this port for Stettin, has put into London, damaged in a collision with an unknown vessel at Hogarnas. A hole was stove above the water line three by four feet.

The Inman Line steamer City of Chester from Liverpool coming through the Narrows this morning ran into the sloop Onward, carrying away the latter's bowsprit and mast, with everything attached. The steamer was not damaged.

A Plan to Advance Rates

CHICAGO, Nov 3—It is understood that a movement is on foot to unite all the roads west of the Missouri river in a new traffic association and advance rates through Nebraska, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas and Indian territory. It is well known that the Southern Pacific and the Atchison Companies practically control the traffic southwest of the Missouri river, and any agreement which they might enter into in regard to rates would be quickly adopted by the weaker lines.

Football

NEW HAVEN, Nov 3—Yale opened the football championship series to-day by defeating the University of Pennsylvania 58 points to nothing.

BOSTON, Nov 3—A game of foot ball at Cambridge to-day between Harvard and Amherst was won by Harvard by a score of 102 to 0.

A Deficiency

WASHINGTON, Nov 3—In his annual report to the secretary of the treasury the fourth auditor said there was a deficiency of $146,050 in the appropriations for the pay of the navy, which was partially caused by the payment out of that fund of claims settled under recent decisions by the supreme court for longevity and service on receiving ships.

The Chicago's Armament.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The armament for the United States ship Chicago has been nearly completed.

# CONSCIENCE STRICKEN.

## Chester T. Terry Gives All He Has to the Government.

### HE WILL NOT GIVE HIS PALS AWAY

He Will Expiate His Crimes by Being an Exile For Life. Much Interest Taken in His Conversion

VICTORIA, B C, Nov 3—"I have left all my troubles with Christ and have resolved to lead a different life from this time on," were the words slowly and apparently by an effort uttered by Chester T Terry, late of the United States custom service, but who resigned and fled to British soil soon after he was indicted for complicity in several opium smuggling operations. His face was careworn and he looked as if he were thirty-eight instead of twenty-eight years old. "I have done many wrong things," he continued, "and am willing to bear the burden. I will do what is right in the future as I know how and have taken Christ as my guide."

"It is reported that you have made offers of settlement to representatives of the United States government," said THE OREGONIAN correspondent.

"I have not," he replied.

"It is reported you have prepared an account of all money which you thought were due the government and had offered full restitution provided all proceedings against you were abandoned."

"That is not true. I have asked for nothing."

"Have you done anything which common report may have misconstrued into the report referred to?"

"I have turned over to the United States government all of my property and am beginning life again at the very bottom, without a very distinct knowledge of how I am going to provide for my wife and two children who are here with me. But I have placed my trust in Christ and believe he will take care of both them and me so long as I honestly try to do what is right. I have stripped myself of all my possessions and with God's help I will lead a better life."

"Don't you think it is your duty to go back into the United States and tell all you know about the smuggling cases with which it is alleged you were connected?"

"It would do me no good to go on the witness stand and bring a lot of trouble on other people. That would not leave my case any the better and would only make theirs worse."

"But aren't you, by refusing to do this, aiding in the defeat of justice?"

"I am simply choosing between two wrongs and take the least. By remaining I have only my own troubles to bear. They are enough."

"Does it necessarily follow that if you should go on the witness stand that it would bring trouble on your old associates?"

"I have nothing to say about that. I have only my own life to correct, and with God's help I will do so. You know he says 'Ask and you shall receive.' I have only myself to blame. I expect nothing from the world, and ask for nothing."

"Why not go back and plead guilty, suffer your civil punishment and then be free to go where you wish?"

"I have chosen the least of two evils. I don't say I am right in not going but I must go or stay, and have chosen to stay, and my conscience approves of my conduct. I expect to become a member of the Methodist church in this city. I reached my present state of mind about a week ago and have fully resolved with the help of Christ to live a better life in the future. Remember and say that I have used no names except my own and have made no charges against any one."

There is no doubt Terry is acting under the influence of a powerful religious motive and if he is able to readjust his mind to the demands of what he conceives to be his duty, he will by a life of exile expiate what his conversation plainly implies were crimes.

Terry has had an eventful life. He lived in Port Townsend from childhood. He was always spoken of as a bright young fellow, and was a leader among his playmates, not alone because of a disposition to lead but also because he was more apt and intelligent than other boys and won his prestige on his merits. He was popular among his playmates and his cleverness attracted much attention even among his elders who predicted that he would be a smart man and very successful in life. While yet quite young he with some others went into the grocery business and was fairly successful. When he had reached the age of twenty one he was appointed purser by the O R & N Company and ran on a number of the steamers of that company. The aptness he displayed in his work attracted the attention of Herbert F Beecher, then collector of customs, and his friends had little difficulty in securing his appointment as one of the customs inspectors. He served under Beecher until the senate refused to confirm the latter and continued to act as inspector after Brooks was appointed.

While E. A Gardner was chief inspector of customs of the Puget Sound district Terry was his most trusted man. It was he who accompanied the trunks containing opium, the seizure of which led to the indictment of both him and Gardner for smuggling. Terry fled to British Columbia, assumed the name of Anderson and dyed his long brown mustache a deep black. It will be remembered that Gardner was tried in Tacoma last summer and acquitted. After Gardner was arrested in Ogdensburg, Terry and his brother under assumed names went there. It is understood that he has been within the United States a number of times this fall crossing the line at interior points where he was not known. Four or five years ago he married the daughter of a Methodist minister and it is said that his conversion is due to her efforts. Through all his trouble she has remained loyal to him and is now living with him in this city.

Terry's profession of religion has caused a great deal of talk all along the Sound. While no one doubts the sincerity of his profession there is a wide difference of opinion as to what he will do in the future. Some believe the most dangerous witness against the old smuggling ring will live and die with his mouth sealed against any disclosures while others think that the development of his present religious belief will necessarily lead to a confession. This possibility has carried more or less consternation into the ranks of the ring. Of course Terry is not open to the advice or solicitation of his former associates for that would involve them to a very considerable extent in abandonment of the path he has marked out for himself. Anyhow his old associates now believe [illegible] to go near him [illegible] there [illegible] good reasons for believing that Terry is being constantly watched by [illegible] officer.

There is undoubted evidence that propositions have been made the government for a settlement of the Gardner cases. One was said to be an offer to plead guilty and pay a large fine. Another was to pay a much larger fine and it is asserted that still another was to plead guilty provided the sentence of the court would not exceed an imprisonment of more than one year. The government is said to have refused all these offers and does not even solicit any one to turn state's evidence. The government will not compromise any of the cases. Even if Terry had turned over all monies out of which he defrauded the government that would not have been the means of bringing about a compromise. The authorities claim to have enough evidence to convict without help.

Terry's case is believed to be without a parallel. The rule in cases where a man becomes conscience-stricken is either to turn state's evidence and thus secure relief from the law or to plead guilty and beg the mercy of the court. But to embrace religion and yet not only not permit a vindication of the law as to himself but also to become in a measure a shield for others, is rather remarkable. It is supposed the real reason why Terry refuses to come into the United States and plead guilty is that the government would not accept the plea until he had first been called as a witness in the cases pending against Gardner and others.

SAREF.

Making Good a Defalcation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The treasury department is preparing to issue drafts, to the amount of $15,000, to a number of San Francisco firms, in liquidation of their claims against the government on account of the defalcation some years ago of John T. [illegible], clerk in the San Francisco lighthouse board, and others.

Union ticket office, corner First and Oak streets—Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, Union Pacific railway, Northern Pacific railway, Oregon Short Line. Pullman reservations made [illegible] Northern Pacific and Oregon Short Line. [illegible] ticket agent, Portland, Oregon.

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IN THE

How Portland

ENCE STRICKEN.

T. Terry Gives All He
to the Government,

OT GIVE HIS FALSAWAY

[illegible]

SAREF.

Good a Defalcation.

[illegible]

# IN THE SOCIAL REALM.

## How Portland Has Amused Herself During the Past Week.

### The Fancy Dress Party of Wednesday Evening the Most Brilliant Society Event for Years—Announcements—Notes

### VANITY FAIR

**The Bravest of Battles**

The bravest battle that ever was fought
Shall I tell you where and when?
On the maps of the world you'll find it not
'Twas fought by the mothers of men

Nay, not with cannon or battle shot
With sword or nobler pen
Nay, not with eloquent word or thought
From mouth of eloquent men

But deep in a walled up woman's heart—
Of woman that would not yield
But bravely, silently bore her part—
Lo! there is that battlefield

No marshaling troop, no bivouac song
No banner to gleam and wave!
But oh these battles they last so long—
From babyhood to the grave!

—*Joaquin Miller*

About the latest and most approved of fashionable eccentricities is the elbow elevation. It is not only the thing to wear the elbow bent in a crook, but stuck up at as high an angle as possible. It is particularly used in shaking hands, but is also affected in repose, and young ladies as well as men will this season be seen in the most fashionable drawingrooms with their arms akimbo.

The surprise of the week was Mellis & Co's announcement that they were retiring from business. They have been identified with the millinery business for so many years that it seems a pity to give up such a well established business. Yesterday the store had to be closed every half hour to give the crowds inside a chance to be waited upon. The store opens at 9 o'clock in the morning and no goods will leave the house unless paid for, as no more accounts will be opened.

A lovely tea jacket to be worn by a young bride at her afternoons at home is made of smooth faced tan cloth cut short and sharp in front with long Directoire coattails in the back. The rest of the gray green crepe embroidered with golden bees and is draped in many soft folds. A wide sash of this embroidered crepe appears under the jacket fronts, is knotted low down the left but to one side and falls to the skirt hem. Another charming garment in the trosseau of this lucky young woman is an opera cloak of oxblood plush with angel sleeves. It is covered from throat to foot with rich gold embroidery, is lined with cream colored satin brocaded in gold and deeply bordered in black fur. It cost a small fortune and weighs enormously.

Whoever saw two men waltzing together in the parlors of a summer hotel? writes a correspondent of the New York *Sun*. But I have seen young women dancing together by the hour for the mere love of it—dancing when there were no men to dance with them and when there was scarcely a soul to look on and admire. And there is a manifest reason for this. Man is a rough, burly creature who takes his delights in ruder sports. He takes more interest in a horse race than a quadrille. He would rather steer a boat through a strong sea than guide his partner over a polished floor. He may be won by a pair of beseeching eyes or ruby lips to join in the dance, but after all he regards it as effeminate and does it to please the ladies. This is the way most men feel about dancing. It is otherwise with the women. In their judgment dancing is delectable in proportion to the interest taken in it by the men. The grace and poetry of motion appeal to their finer sensibilities; they are more deeply stirred by strains of music and are inspired to convert rythmical sounds into rythmical action. The very fineness of their sympathy leads them to dance.

Our society belles will have an opportunity of contrasting the costumes of the Elizabethan period with those of the present in the elaborate presentation of the new Gilbert and Sullivan opera "The Yeomen of the Guard" by the Emma Abbott opera company during the week beginning November 12. The costumes for this opera were made by Anderson, the famous costumer of London. They are magnificent works of art, and as every member of this large company will be attired in a distinctively unique and beautiful costume the general effect will certainly be a superb spectacular pageant. As the Queen in the beautiful love story "Ruy Blas" Emma Abbott will wear for the first time several lovely costumes by Worth of Paris, and a number of dresses worn by her in "The Carnival of Venice" are by Worth's great rival Pinget of Paris. The new Gilbert and Sullivan opera is a grand artistic work, not a flippant composition, and from the beautiful and inspiring character of the music, its tender love duos and its wonderful fugue movements, it would seem as though Sir Arthur Sullivan, who by the way has written some of the most exquisite songs ever composed, had determined in this his latest work to enter the field of grand opera and make a name that would endure always in lyric annals. As to its production by the Emma Abbott Opera Company, eminent musical critics who have attended the rehearsals by the company say that it is sung so brilliantly—given in such a magnificent style—that it seems as if the opera had been specially written for the company. Had it been written with that object in view it could not have more exactly fitted the artistic ensemble of the Abbott opera company.

Long before Mona Caird's article "Is Marriage a Failure" came before the public Vernona Jarbeau was known as an authority upon the art of keeping husbands, which she says if understood and practised will certainly solve the question in the negative. "A girl wins a husband unconsciously," she said. "A man's heart is ensnared by a pretty hand, nice teeth, a round low voice, frank eyes, beautiful hair, by the way a girl walks, talks, plays, rides, puns, by her gifts, her smile, her amiability, good taste, generosity or the manner in which she greets, fascinates or abuses him. She may not know how she won him, but if she does not know how to keep him the best thing for her to do is to find out. Men are not fools; they may be boys, but they will be treated fairly, and if there is any place where the jams and jellies, custards and cookies are hidden, be sure they will find it out. A man loves to see his wife well dressed. I don't believe in the economy of home toilets. I never take a dress that is done for and wear it in the house. I make a duty of nice linen with plenty of laces, and my house gowns are not old; they are not wrappers and they are not [illegible]. [illegible] having my hair as near to the point ideal as possible. I have a lot [illegible] little devices. I perfume my eyebrows and lip, keep my hand soft and cool, my teeth in good order and I make it my [illegible] to prescribe [illegible] sweet breath. Men like to preach down extravagance in style and dress, but the woman who [illegible] her hair, powders the line [illegible], hides a blotch or scar under a piece of court plaster, who wants pretty gloves and stockings, trim slippers, perfume, balms, cold creams, finger curls and fancy notions to increase her charms is the woman who is admired every time. If a man is fond of flattery give it to him in crisp little verses. Men despise smart women but have no fault when their tale it is sufficient to appreciate his greatness. A wife must be able to lift nothing heavier than a box of candy, know nothing about the management of an umbrella, a knot or a bundle, and just in proportion as she appeals to his size, strength and greatness just so large will her influence be over him. To be born a woman is to be born a martyr, but the husband that is worth wedding is worth keeping and if a little artifice will hold him let him be held. Poor fellow! he is weak, but he can't help it. He would rather be good than bad, a king than a serf, and I think it is a woman's duty to do all she can for him. Trying to rule a husband is all buncombe; it can't be done. You can coax most men, bribe some and govern a very few, but that vulgar rubbing of the fur the right way wins every time."

### SOCIETY IN GENERAL

The most important social feature of the week, and in fact the most notable event for years in Portland society was the fancy dress party given Wednesday night, at Academy hall by Mrs. R. Koehler, Mrs Holt C Wilson and Miss Couch. That and the opera managed to usurp the entire attention of society for the week. A full account of all that has taken place, together with a few announcements of things to come, will be found appended.

### The Fancy Dress Party

Fair ladies, mask'd, are roses in their bud;
Dismask'd, their damask sweet commixture shown
Are angels vailing clouds, or roses blown.
—*Love's Labor Lost.*

The fancy dress party given by Mrs Richard Koehler, Mrs Holt C Wilson and Miss Couch on Wednesday evening at the Academy hall was the most brilliant society event that has taken place in this city for many years. The wealth, fashion and beauty of Portland were out in full force. The guests began to arrive at the hall a little after 9 o'clock, but it was not until almost 10 that all had paid their respects to the ladies three of the occasion. When the ball was at its hight the scene was one of indescribable brilliancy. The hall was decorated with bunting, evergreen and potted ferns and other rare exotics until it was fairly transformed into a beautiful ballroom. About twenty feet of the west end of the room was partitioned off by a hedge of tall palm ferns behind which the supper tables stood. The strong rays from a locomotive headlight flooded the dancing floor with an almost electric brightness, and threw the chairs arranged around the walls into a pleasant shadow. Just before the supper, which was served at 12 o'clock, the scene was one of extraordinary beauty. The fair maids and brave men in the richest and most becoming of costumes, some of gorgeous colors contrasting harmoniously with the glint and glamor of military trappings, and the modest shyness of some puritan maiden in the most delicate of pearl gray or the almost funereal sombreness of the conventional black evening suit, all went to make up a most charming and most inspiring picture and one not soon to be forgotten. Nothing of the grotesque or ridiculous was present to mar the beauty of the scene, not even a Mephisto to walk in incongruous familiarity with a shy and blushing Marguerite. All the costumes were rich, elegant and tasteful. Silks and satins and the most costly of stuffs were used in all the costumes, almost all of which had been made especially for this affair. The music which an orchestra of ten pieces furnished from a platform absolutely hidden behind boughs of evergreens and broad leafed palms, was delightful. Parsons seemed to outdo himself. The supper which was hot, was most excellent. Delicious punches were served at the pleasure of the guests during the entire evening. The last number on the dance card was a german, several very pretty figures led by Mr E R Adams and Mrs Holt Wilson being danced. The favors were novel and very pretty. The following is a list of those present, together with a description of the character and costume worn by each.

Mrs Holt C Wilson chose Adelaide Neilson's exquisite design for Beatrice, in "Much Ado about Nothing," which was charmingly becoming. From her shoulders, over her gown of blue and white India silk hung a deep cape of beautiful point lace, while on her head was a close fitting black velvet cap. Surely Shakespeare's fascinating heroine was never more artistically impersonated.

Mrs Richard Koehler wore an elegant Lady Teazle costume of pale blue and white brocaded silk, with a white Gainsborough hat trimmed with ostrich feathers.

Miss Couch wore a handsome dress made from a Watteau design of pale blue silk embroidered with pink roses.

Miss Florence Savier wore a dainty costume of the olden times of Watteau pattern of pale blue and white crepe, short waist and puffed sleeves trimmed with white applique lace and a long Watteau pleat from shoulder to hem of skirt which was made dancing length. Powdered hair completed a most charming picture of a demure little maiden just ready to lead the stately minuet at a White House reception of 1776.

Mrs Geo H Frank, as one of Byron's Greek Maids wore a magnificent white silk costume embroidered in Grecian pattern with gold. From her shoulder hung a silk cloak with broad trimming of red plush embroidered in gold. On her arms and around her neck were bands of gold coins, while her coiffure was surmounted by a close fitting red plush cap.

Miss Failing, as the goddess of good luck, wore a very handsome black velvet dress en traine, profusely ornamented with silver four leaf clovers and a silver crescent on her right shoulder. She also wore a black velvet hat trimmed with feathers and silver birds.

Miss Beck as the muse of music wore a green silk Grecian robe with classical draperies of white; she carried a lyre and her hair was confined with a Grecian fillet, the whole being a beautiful and most artistic costume.

Miss Whalley, Christmas, white tulle costume with holly trimmings, a snow bird on her shoulder and in her hand a diminutive Christmas tree and fan, on which was inscribed "Merry Christmas."

Mrs W. B King wore a very handsome old rose cashmere gown made after Marie Wainwright's design for Desdemona in the second act of Othello. The effect was altogether charming.

Mrs Edw Burr wore a very pretty directoire gown of pink silk covered with figured net. She looked as if she had just dropped down from some old painting of revolutionary times.

Mrs C E S Wood as an Alsatian peasant, wore a handsome gown of black trimmed with red. She wore a white lace apron and chemisette with an Alsatian bow on her head.

Mrs. James McCraken wore a *directoire* costume of white silk with silver trimmings made dancing length. Her hair was arranged to carry out the character of a French court lady.

Miss Mabel Beck in the charmingly distinctive costume of a peasant of the Black forest wore a gray skirt with black velvet bodice, white chemisette and black lace hat.

Mrs Ernest Palmer—Peacock, white silk costume trimmed with peacock's feathers, and a beautiful iridescent head of the same royal bird in her *coiffure*.

Mrs T. B Wilcox wore a very handsome dress of many hued tulle so arranged over a gray background as to give a strikingly artistic effect of a rainbow.

Miss Failing, Rebecca at the Well, yellow silk dress en train, brown silk bodice with long flowing sleeves, yellow lace veil and Oriental head dress.

Miss May Failing, Duchess of Devonshire, white silk costume with long court train of brocaded lavender and white silk and Gainsborough hat.

Miss Eugenie Smith, as Lady Teazle wore a pink silk dress with blue court train, powdered hair and Gainsborough hat trimmed with feathers.

Miss Belcher wore a very pretty gown as Gretchen, Marie Wainwright's design. It was of gray cashmere with puffed sleeves slashed with white.

Mrs E. T C. Stevens, as a beetle, wore an elegant black silk dress en train, decorated and lavishly trimmed with East Indian beetles wings.

Mrs Henry McCraken, German peasant, blue cashmere dress, white kerchief, apron and cap, a charmingly complete and distinctive costume.

Mrs Dr Holt, a Night, wore a handsome black tulle costume trimmed with gilt stars and crescents and other symbols of the sable goddess.

Miss Savier wore a handsome directoire costume of pink silk, with white silk petticoat made dancing length, trimmed with beautiful point lace.

Mrs Janion, Red Riding Hood, short dress of brown print, with white apron and red cloak and hood, with a cunning little basket on her arm.

Mrs Cyrus A Dolph wore a handsome white satin dress trimmed with white jet and on her head a Gainsborough hat with feathers.

Miss Eva Lewis, as the fair Puritan maid Priscilla, wore a beautiful short gray cashmere gown, with white lace kerchief, apron and cap.

Mrs W M Ladd as Marguerite wore a very pretty costume of white with black trimmings and cap, made with short train.

Mrs Stott, Honey Bee, black silk dress with broad bars of yellow across the front, so arranged as to imitate the body of a bee.

Mrs Major Sumner as the Rose of Castile wore elegant black lace Spanish court costume with mantilla made dancing length.

Mrs James Flower wore a handsome pink silk gown trimmed with green silk leaves made to represent a pink rosebud.

Miss [illegible], Mary Queen of Scotts, black velvet costume profusely embroidered with pearls and on her head a black cap.

Miss Clementine Rodney wore a handsome Spanish gown of black net with black lace mantilla, made short for dancing.

Mrs. George Good wore the beautiful holiday costume of an Italian peasant complete in all, even the minor details.

Miss Donelson as the Moth of Fashion looked very charming in a white tulle costume with gauze butterfly wings.

Mrs John Effinger wore a pretty directoire gown of white cashmere with white lace trimmings and blue sash.

Mrs Ball, Pleasly peasant girl, short gown of blue nunsveiling trimmed with black lace, white lace cap and apron.

Mrs George Taylor as an Austrian peasant girl wore the becoming holiday costume of that dance loving peasantry.

Mrs C J Reed as Portia wore a handsome rich costume of red brocaded silk with cap and linen collar and cuffs.

Miss Winnifred Myrick wore a beautiful directoire gown of white silk with puffed sleeves and lace trimmings.

Miss McCraken, as the witching Rosalind, wore a very handsome white India silk gown with blue silk cloak.

Mrs W B Ayer wore an English court costume of the Sixteenth century, of figured silk, made dancing length.

Miss Eugenia Cunningham, as a demure little Quakeress, wore a pretty gown of gray, with white cap and apron.

Miss Nina Adams as Virginia, wore a beautiful Greek costume of white cashmere with classic Greek drapery.

Mrs. S Holtshu, as Yum Yum, wore a beautiful gray cashmere Japanese dress, profusely embroidered in gold.

Miss Effinger, Azucena, the Gypsy queen, handsome silk costume of black and red, lavishly ornamented with metal chains and Oriental ornaments, with silk turban.

Mrs. J H Hill wore a becoming lawn tennis suit of black and white striped cashmere, made dancing length.

Miss Cannors, as Mother Hubbard, wore a beautiful costume of flowered silk with white lace trimmings.

Miss Mary Stout, as a Brittany peasant, was in the artistic holiday attire of that rugged province of France.

Miss Catlin wore a pretty Kate Greenaway costume of blue and pink silk with a poke bonnet on her head.

Mrs Mueller wore a handsome directoire costume of pink cashmere made with short train for dancing.

Miss Milly Failing wore a handsome French court dress of pink and blue silk, made dancing length.

Mrs H D Green wore a black French crepe trimmed with dull black jet, ornaments diamonds.

Mrs J H Hundburt, Mary Queen of Scots, elaborate court dress of white silk trimmed with pearls.

Miss Raemar Tafel as a butterfly wore a pretty white tulle gown, with gauze butterfly wings.

Miss Henrietta Failing, as a Puritan maiden, wore gray cashmere, with white lace apron and cap.

Mrs Frank Watson wore a directoire costume of white muslin, made with a short train for dancing.

Mrs H H Jones wore black velvet entrain with black lace trimmings, ornaments diamonds.

Mrs Catlin II wore the handsome grey cashmere gown made dancing length of a puritan maiden.

Miss Lizzie Myrick as an Ionian maiden wore the classic Grecian drapery of the time of Homer.

Mrs C H [illegible] wore an elegant French costume of white and blue silk with long train.

Mrs F N D[illegible], as a Spanish court lady, wore a handsome costume of black and yellow silk.

Miss Sallie Lewis in [illegible] Kate Greenaway costume of pale green and pink flowered silk.

Miss Trevett as Madame de Stael wore a costume of dark Venetian red silk with train.

Mrs J Sykes [illegible] as Folly, wore red and black silk costume with cap and bells.

Miss Lewis, Queen Elizabeth, green velvet bodice with high ruff and red satin skirt.

Miss Ewald wore an elegant empire costume of blue cashmere made with short skirt.

Mrs. J J Montgomery wore a handsome black silk costume en train.

Mrs B G Whitehouse wore black silk with black lace trimmings.

Mrs I Sebree wore white silk trimmed with valenciennes lace.

Mrs F A Beck wore white cashmere trimmed with black velvet.

Mrs. J F Caub wore black silk with black jet passementerie.

Mrs W S Ladd wore black velvet, ornaments diamonds.

Mrs C H Lewis wore black satin, ornaments diamonds.

Mrs Matthew P Deady wore black satin trimmed with lace.

Mrs H M Corbett wore black velvet with diamonds.

Mrs T Wygant wore black silk trimmed with lace.

Mrs John McCraken wore black satin.

Mrs Hewett wore white nuns veiling.

Miss Glisan wore black silk en train.

Mrs. W H Effinger wore black silk.

Mrs W J Burns wore black silk.

Miss Wygant wore yellow silk.

Mrs W M Whidden, music.

Mr C F Ladd, Joseph Surface, School for Scandal.

Mr Fred V Andrews, Jockey, red and white color.

Mr. Arthur Wilson, court dress, Swedish Consul
Mr Victor Smith, Canadian mounted police
Mr John Gibbon, Brigadier-General U S A
Mr Foster Beck, Grenticheux, a Fisher Boy
Maj Thomas H. Handbury, Officer U S A
Mr H R. Davidson, English court costume.
Mr E Caesar Crabtree, School for Scandal.
Mr James Laidlaw, English Vice Consul
Mr George Taylor, East Indian Planter
Mr Scott Brooke, royal English middy
Mr Fred M Gilmore, lawn tennis suit
Mr W S Boise, Knight of the Garter
Mr W F Muir, Duke of Buckingham
Mr Sydney Hooper, Spanish Matador
Mr C H Martin, Lieutenant, U S A.
Mr H C Cabell, Lieutenant, U S A.
Mr C H Butler, Lieutenant, U S A
Mr Henderson Deady, Classic Greek
Mr L L Doane, English militiaman
Mr C E S Wood, Alsatian Peasant
Mr S B Linthicum, *chef de cuisine*
Mr Ralph W Hoyt, Spanish prince
Mr J C Flanders, Oxford Student
Mr A C Lewis, Spanish Caballero
Maj S S. Sumner, Officer, U S A
Mr F R. Strong, Duke of Sussex
Mr R M Janion, Rory O More
Dr A C Panton, Highlander
Dr T B Terry, Naval Officer
Mr D O Taylor, Head Cook
Mr John McCormick, sailor
Mr H J Green, Alcibiades
Mr Clarkson, Royal Middy
Mr F E Hart, Highlander
Mr P C Kauffman, monk
Mr H T Bartlett, Spaniard
Mr W B Ayer, Irishman
Mr M J Burns, a Turk
Mr Nunn, sailor

Among the gentlemen present in evening dress were Mr E R Adams, Judge Matthew P Deady, Mr Paul R. Deady, Mr F N Deady, Mr Lloyd Brook, Mr George Good, Hon H W Corbett, Mr H J Corbett, Mr James Lanby, Col W H Effinger, Mr W [illegible]ott, Dr Wm Jones, Dr F B Eaton, Mr C H Cheney, Mr John King, Mr Theodore B Wilcox, Mr W M Whidden, Mr T Wygant and others.

### Anniversary Ball

On Wednesday evening at the Regimental armory the Young Men's Institute No 58 will give their first grand anniversary ball which bids fair to be a great success. The several committees have been hard at work to insure success to the affair and an enjoyable evening to their guests. The members of the reception committee are Messrs M G Munly, D McAllen and P J Bannon; of the committee on arrangements, Messrs W J Corcoran, Henry Cass, P J Bannon, J B Coffey, N O'Hara, P J Coleman and T I Meagher. Mr Frank McDermott will be floor manager and will have thirteen assistants. They will be Messrs E R. Murphy, J P Agnew, H F Manning, J J O Brien, James Manion, Joseph A Hughes, C W Stinger, J P Gately, M J McMahon, H Cass, J T Concannon, J B Coffey and N O'Hara. An orchestra of fifteen pieces will be in attendance.

### C Company's Ball.

Company C First regiment, O N G gave its first annual ball at the regimental armory Monday evening. The ball room had been handsomely decorated with flags and long streamers stretching from the side walls to the electric lights suspended from the ceiling causing a fine effect. In the center of the hall a platform had been erected draped with large American flags upon which the United States Second cavalry band was stationed. The programme consisted of twenty numbers, the first four being concert selections and the remaining devoted to the dancers. The music was excellent and the floor in splendid condition and altogether the ball was a decided success. Credit is due to the following gentlemen who acted as committee of arrangements: Capt M G Butterfield, George O Yoran, Lieut. J F Case, J F Porter and J Friedenthal.

### Birthday Party

A pleasant party was given at the residence of Mr F W Thayer, No 290 Washington street, on Friday evening on the occasion of the sixth birthday of his eldest daughter Annie. Those present were Masters Hiram Wilson, Arthur Wilson, Chas. Shely, Walter Shely, Johnny Seed and Misses Eva Gurr, Cassie Bovey, Winifred Rankin, Alta Rankin, Norma Rankin, May Shely and Helen Thayer. The fair young hostess was the recipient of a number of neat presents from her guests and the evening passed most pleasantly.

### Steele-Whitcomb

On the 24th of October at Wallula Mr Frank E Whitcomb formerly of this city was united in marriage to Miss Grace R Steele, daughter of Rev J C Steele late of New York. The wedding was strictly private but a reception was held the following evening when a large number of friends greeted the happy young couple with good wishes and pleasant words. The presents were numerous and beautiful, consisting of glassware, silverware, china, house linen, two oil paintings, a handsome chair and many other things.

### Promenade Concert

Beginning with next Saturday evening a series of promenade concerts will be given at the Regimental armory by the First regiment O N G. The Regimental band will furnish the music and occasionally the Fourteenth Infantry band from Vancouver barracks will be secured. The concerts promise to be very pleasant. Dancing will be allowed whenever the selections permit it.

### Ginty-Cran

Mr John Cran of Victoria B C and Miss Agnes I Ginty, of East Portland—Cason's prairie—were united in the holy bonds of matrimony by Rev L Verhaag October 22, at St Francis church East Portland. Mr Edward Ginty and Miss Annie Ginty acted as groomsman and bridesmaid. After the nuptial mass was over the young couple took their departure for their new home in British Columbia.

### Hallowe'en Party in East Portland.

Miss Addie Mink gave a delightful Hallowe'en party to a number of her friends Wednesday evening at the residence of her parents in East Portland. The usual Hallowe'en programme was carried out and all pronounced it the most enjoyable affair this season. Among those present was Miss Louise Ross, Miss Anna Busby, Miss Bernice Ingle, Miss Jessie Samuels, Miss Alice Samuels, Miss Eta Beno, Miss Carrie Ross, Mrs Mink, Mrs A Samuels, Mr and Mrs E C Wheeler, Mr Robert McMonies, F M. Malmquist, Albert F Ellis, Harry Holgate, Fred McMonies, Ben Danforth and Fred Rossiter.

### Personal

Mrs Alice Chance is visiting friends in Salem.

J C McCaffery returned yesterday from Philadelphia.

Mrs T N Ford of Olympia is visiting her sister Mrs R K Warren.

Mr and Mrs A P Hotaling of San Francisco are at the Holton house.

Miss Belle Whitcomb who went to Walla Walla last week to attend her brother's wedding, has returned.

Mrs Bertha Whitcomb who has been visiting in the Eastern states during the past year has returned to the city.

Miss Nina Adams and Miss Kelly returned Tuesday from a short trip down the river with Capt and Mrs E Sebree.

Mrs W L Garrison left overland last Monday for San Francisco where she will spend a month or six weeks visiting relatives.

Mrs Edw Parr came down from Cascade Locks Wednesday to attend the fancy dress party. She returned Thursday afternoon.

Mr Henry C Bush a young attorney from Litchfield Ill who is traveling on this coast and Miss Eda E Bush daughter of Judge C C Bush of Redding Cal are visiting their uncle, Col D B Bush at 45 Fifth street.

### Notes

On Friday evening the Flower mission girls gave a delightful entertainment at the First Unitarian church.

Cards are out for a reception to be given on Thursday evening by Mrs. Henry E Jones and the Misses Savier.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor gave a very interesting entertainment at the First Congregational church on Tuesday evening called "An Hour's Chat."

The regular quarterly meeting of the Portland Women's Union takes place to-morrow, Monday afternoon at 2 30 o'clock in the lecture rooms of the First Presbyterian church corner of Third and Washington streets.

### SALEM SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr J A Stratton of Seattle was in the city during the week.

Mr George Herren of Butteville is in the city visiting relatives.

Miss Grace Scrivner has returned from a week's stay in Portland.

Mrs I N Gilbert has gone to Oakland Cal to visit her daughter, Mrs I W Gardner.

Miss Carrie Moores has gone to Seal Rocks, Benton county, to teach school this winter.

Arrangements are being made for a full dress party at the opera house on Thanksgiving night.

Mr Harry Morgan of Portland has been here several days, the guest of his uncle, Hon R H Dearborn.

The Misses Dearborn entertained a number of friends at drive whist at their home in South Salem Thursday evening.

Miss Lena and Minnie Breyman left last Wednesday for Oakland Cal to spend the winter as the guests of Miss Greggory.

Mrs Wisdom and Miss Helman of Portland returned home Friday, after being guests of Mrs Joseph Holman several days.

Mrs and Miss McCrea wife and daughter of Maj McCrea of the First U S artillery Vancouver are in the city, the guests of Lieut and Mrs W N Ladue.

The Misses Eva, Callie and Aggie Earhart of Portland, and Miss Lulu Steffin of Sacramento Cal were in Salem several days this week, the guests of Dr and Mrs Jessup.

Mr E B Piper left on Tuesday to join the staff of the Seattle *Post Intelligencer*. Mr Piper leaves friends among all who knew him whose best wishes follow him in his new duties.

A very pleasant social was given at the rectory of St Paul's church Thursday evening. Rev and Mrs Fred K Post at that time, entertained about fifty young couple, who passed a pleasant evening in dancing and other social pastimes.

### HALLOW EVE ENTERTAINMENT

Hallowe'en was quite generally observed in Salem, a number of small and informal parties being given. Dr and Mrs S R Jessup entertained a number of young people in honor of their guests the Misses Earhart, of Portland, and Miss Steffin, of California. The evening was delightfully spent in games pertinent to the jolly holiday, candy pulling, bobbing, etc being among the pastimes. Those present were Misses Eva, Callie and Aggie Earhart, of Portland, Miss Lulu Steffin of Sacramento, Miss Mae Carpenter, Mr and Mrs H Gibson, Messrs H H Thompson, R S Dearborn, A L McCully and George Morris. Other parties were given at the residences of Hon A Bush, Werner Breyman, A Gilbert and I T Monroe.

### OLYMPIA SOCIETY

Tennis is still the favorite game here.

Capt Mayo and wife have arrived at Steilacoom.

The Misses Aver gave a card party on Friday evening.

Mrs A A Phillips gave a delightful card party last week.

Hon John F Gowey and wife visited Portland this week.

Capt. J J Gilbert and wife have returned to Olympia for the winter.

Hon. J B Reavis of Yakima was registered at the Carlton on Wednesday.

Hon W R Dunbar of Goldendale was in the capital city on Wednesday evening.

The excitement attending the coming election leaves society items entirely in the shade this week.

Hon John L Wilson was the guest of Hon John F Gowey during his stay in Olympia this week.

Lieut Almy, recently of the coast survey schooner Ernest, will leave next week for San Francisco to join the Patterson, to which he has been transferred.

Mr Frank Donnelly, nephew of Mr George D Shannon of Riverview returned from the Eastern states a few days since intending to spend the winter in Washington territory.

### VANCOUVER BARRACKS SOCIETY.

Miss May Failing has been visiting the post, the guest of Miss Lee.

Miss Quentin has been the guest of Lieut and Mrs Johnson for a few days.

Quite a number of Vancouverites took advantage of the special trip the steamer Undine made last Thursday to hear Emma Abbott in Gounod's masterpiece, "Faust."

On Saturday, the 28th ultimo Lieut and Mrs Johnson entertained the young people of the garrison in compliment to Miss Sladen who expects soon to leave there and take up her residence with her parents in Portland.

Maj Merritt Barber arrived at the garrison this week and entered upon his duties as assistant adjutant general, taking Maj Volkmar's place, who is now filling the same position in the department of Arizona under Gen Miles.

Tuesday night the first hop of the winter's series took place in the garrison hop room and was largely attended by most of the post people, it being a farewell to Capt Boden and family, Dr Norris and Lieuts Todd and Butler. Dancing commenced promptly at 9 o'clock and ended soon after midnight. The next hop will take place presumably on Tuesday evening November 13, the german following on Tuesday the 20th inst.

## APPOINTED INSPECTORS

Gen Gibbon has issued the following orders under date of October 30:

Capt A H Bainbridge, Fourteenth Infantry, is appointed to act as inspector on certain medical property at Fort Townsend for which Capt. J C Worthington, assistant surgeon, post surgeon, is accountable.

Capt. G S Carpenter, Fourteenth infantry, is appointed to act as inspector on certain ordnance and ordnance stores at Fort Klamath for which Second Lieut. Wm K Jones, Fourteenth infantry, acting ordnance officer, is accountable.

Capt. A H Bainbridge, Fourteenth infantry, is appointed to act as inspector on certain subsistence property at Fort Townsend W. T., for which Second Lieut. W. B. Reynolds, Fourteenth infantry, A. C. S., is accountable.

# EMMA ABBOTT'S RETURN.

## Another Week of Sparkling Opera for the Portland Public.

### Gilbert and Sullivan's New Opera, "The Yeoman of the Guard," "Ruy Blas" and "Carnival of Venice" the Repertoire

On Monday November 12th Emma Abbott and her excellent company will return from Victoria and Seattle, and give five evening and two matinee performances at the Park theatre. The operas selected are the most attractive in the extensive Abbott repertory, and include Emma Abbott's famous love lyric by Marchetti entitled "Ruy Blas, or The Queen and Lackey," founded on Victor Hugo's romantic drama of that name.

In Ruy Blas Miss Abbott appears in one of her strongest and greatest roles and the charming music of Marchetti will have a superb rendering by the entire company. The love scenes of Ruy Blas excel those passionate and sensuous pictures that gained Emma Abbott such fame in Romeo and Juliet and Paul and Virginia, and the regal wardrobe in which Miss Abbott appears as the queen of Spain is said to comprise the most beautiful and expensive dresses ever seen upon any stage. The only performance of Ruy Blas will be given Friday night November 16. On Tuesday night the sparkling opera comique "The Carnival of Venice" with Emma Abbott and three prima donnas in the cast will be performed. At the Wednesday matinee a popular matinee of the "Bohemian Girl" with prices 25, 50 and 75 cents will be given with two prima donnas and the entire company.

On Monday, Wednesday and Thursday nights the latest and greatest musical sensation of the day, Gilbert and Sullivan's new and original opera "The Yeomen of the Guard, or The Merry Man and His Maid" will be performed for the first and only time here. By arrangement with Messrs Gilbert and Sullivan and Rudolph Aronson the Emma Abbott Opera company has the exclusive right to perform the opera on the Pacific coast and there will be three performances only of the great success given in Portland.

### THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD

The New York *Herald's* account of Gilbert and Sullivan's new opera is as follows:

LONDON, Oct. 3.—If the Savoy theater last evening had been as large as Albert hall, which seats 10 000 people, it could not have accommodated all who, within the last month, have applied for tickets, so pronounced has been the excitement over the new opera, and especially since it became known that it savored less of the burlesque than the previous operas of Gilbert and Sullivan, and that it took on more of the character of grand opera. Hundreds upon hundreds called hopelessly as it proved around the doors of the theater at an early hour and when the curtain rose not one ticket holder proved dilatory. At least half of the brilliant audience had come from the country side especially for the occasion. I will first give in narrative form the plot and action of the opera. One rural scene of Tower Green—once the broad expanse where the mint and other national buildings now stand and what is now known as Tower Hamlets—is used throughout the two acts. When the curtain rose the action disclosed Phoebe seated spinning a la Marguerite. She weepingly sings a song of one verse, which runs thus:

When a maiden loves she mopes apart,
As an owl mopes on a tree
Although she keenly feels the smart,
She cannot tell what ails her heart,
With its sad ah me!

'Tis but a foolish bird that sings ah me!
Born but to droop and die, ah me!
Yet all the sense of eloquence
Lies hidden in a maid's "Ah me!"

Now enters the Assistant Torturer of the Tower who loves her. She looks up and says "Oh it's you! You may go away if you like because I don't want you, you know." The answer:

"Haven't you anything to say to me?"

She retorts:

"O yes! Are the birds all caged? the wild beasts all littered down? all locks, chains, bolts and bars in good order? Is Little Ease sufficiently uncomfortable? racks, pincers and thumbscrews all ready for work? Ugh! you brute."

He rejoins:

"These allusions to my professional duties are in doubtful taste. I didn't become Head Jailer because I like head jailing. I didn't become Assistant Torturer because I like assistant torturing."

A conversation ensues in which he expresses jealousy of her attentions to a prisoner, Col Fairfax, who is to be beheaded that evening. This is interrupted by the chorus of women citizens, women and neighbors in the quaint costume of the period headed by Sergt [illegible]ll, the father of Phoebe. The chorus glorifies Norman tower life and citizens attire to Phoebe, and her father enters. The contralto dame of the tower, who gossips about the coming execution, sings a ballad glorifying her own work in these words:

The screw may twist and the rack may turn
And men may bleed and women may burn
On London Tower and all its hoard
We keep a solemn watch and ward.

All exit but Phoebe and her father, who develop the fact that Fairfax once saved the sergeant's life. The latter's son, long absent and not known to the town, is hourly expected as a new yeoman and arrives while the dialogue proceeds. After a song from the father eulogistic of the son, he is also conscious of the debt of gratitude the family owe Fairfax, so agrees to conceal himself while that prisoner shall pass, with his heavy beard shaven, for the newly arrived son. After Fairfax is presumed to have escaped a trio ends the scene to the refrain:

And shall we reckon risks we run
To save the life of such an one?

Uson is then leaving for hiding when enter the custodian of the tower with Fairfax and guards en route to the condemned man's cell. He bears his doom bravely, and says to the sergeant:

"In this happy little community death, when he comes, doth so in a punctual and businesslike fashion and, like a country gentleman, give due notice of his advent, that no one may be taken unawares."

Fairfax then gives a ballad beginning:

Is life a book in which occur these lines
What kind of plaint have I who perish in July?
I might have had to die perchance in June

He then informs the tower commandant that he has a boon to ask of his kinsman, who will succeed him in the title and estates, providing he dies unmarried, and whom he dislikes. As he is led away the commandant agrees to provide him a wife if he can find one willing to become a widow within a few hours.

Then enter Merryman and the maid who are engaged to marry, and pursued by a crowd. The farmer who talks throughout in quaint language such as Shakespeare gives his clowns, fools, etc., parleys. The sweethearts have a patter duet, the refrain of which is:

I have a sorry song to sing
O heighdy, heighdy, misery me! Jackadaydee!

This attracts the attention of the commandant who proposes that his ward shall be the bride. With the chorus singing:

Hey, you maiden! Will you wed
A man about to lose his head?

A comic scene ensues where, like Koko in the "Mikado," Grossmith Merryman consents to give up the lady for a time soon to become a widow. Phoebe cajoles Fairfax. The warden obtains the key. The marriage takes place immediately, after which the real Fairfax has become the supposed son. Merryman and the commandant next have jests and a patter song to divert the former's attention when the marriage and charger proceed. Soon re enters the maid with a recitative and ballad beginning:

'Tis done! I am a bride! Ah little ring
That bearest in thy circle all the gladness
That lovers hope for and that poets sing!
What bringeth then to me but gold and sadness?

A bridegroom all unknown save in this wise
To-day he dies—to-day he dies!

And ending,

Ah me! Ah me!
Yet wives there be
Would scarce complain so that they could
In half an hour attain to widowhood!

Then Fairfax is with song and chorus, introduced as the jailer's son. The maid, who has not previously seen the face of him whom she wedded immediately falls in love with the supposed son, yet her real husband. In the midst of music enters Phoebe, who rushes to embrace her supposed brother, which puzzled the real Fairfax personating him. But, taking the cue, a comic recitative follows with a trio in which the Torturer takes part as becoming a brother-in-law who is to be. This scene is followed by a whimsical one in which the real Fairfax, as the new yeoman son, has gone after himself to bring the prisoner into the presence of the headsman. The bell is tolling and the chorus sings:

The prisoner comes to meet his doom—
The block, the headsman, and the tomb

Which is interrupted by the entrance of Fairfax as the son and the yeoman, who announce:

We've hunted high, we've hunted low
The man we sought, as truth will show
The man we sought with anxious care
Has vanished into empty air!

The act ends with a frenzied ensemble in which the commandant bewails his negligence, the maid her ill luck in still being a wife and cannot marry the counterfeit son and Merryman his loss of a sweetheart. She faints in her real husband's arms, all the others rush off to hunt for the fugitive, leaving the husband and wife, each unaware that they are so, and the gaunt headsman in possession of the stage. Two days elapse and the second act opens with a chorus of women warders, yeomen and the contralto dame, announcing the unsuccessful search followed by a comic dialogue between the Torturer and Merryman, at one losing his captive and the other a wife. A patter song in Gilbert's best vein occurs, beginning:

Oh! A private buffoon
Is a light hearted loon

Running to five long verses in fetching double rhymes when Fairfax, alias the son, and the maid have the stage alone in the duet and he with a solo:

Afterwards bound to an unknown bride,
For good and ill
Ah is not one so tried,
Prisoner still?

He is soon joined by Sergeant, his supposed father, and the contralto dame who is trying to marry the widower Sergeant, in course of conversation with Fairfax, infers from the dame's account of the maid's mutterings in her sleep that the latter is his unknown bride and he exults in song. Meanwhile, to absolve himself the warden lover pretends to have just shot Fairfax swimming the Thames. All in the secret fear it is the real son who is killed and in a charm everybody drags the river. At this juncture a maliciously delayed pardon for Fairfax arrives. He and the son enter into their true character, and all is joy except to Merryman who has lost his wife and to Sergeant who has had to marry the hated dame and to Phoebe and the torturer who have also wedded and feel marriage to be, indeed a failure. The maid and Fairfax are especially happy. All the unraveling has been illustrated with songs, concerted pieces and choruses. The curtain drops over Jester Merryman in Grossmith who swoons from despair. The plot and libretto show ingenious situations, an apt burlesque of ideas and taking rhymes. The dialogue is intrinsically witty rather than humorous and successive contretemps full of whimsicality period all without a break in interest for a moment.

But now for the music and players. When the audience departed it was with the unanimous conviction that the new composition presented Sullivan's best operatic work in his series. The general characteristics of the numbers consisted in their uniform ability to suit the ideas and situations conveyed by the libretto. The overture opened with a kettledrum tap expressive of the firing of a tower gun and was instantly followed by a military march with the brasses predominating. It then turned into a pathetic waltz movement from the flute, and next passed to the string variety and thereafter skimmed the essence from the best themes throughout the opera. The composer conducted, cheers welcoming him to his new triumph.

As in the Mikado, the overture at once implied a musical treat to be expected from the singers. The tenderness of the "Ah! Me" song at the spinning wheel by Jessie Bond following the curtain's rise at once won favor. It must soon become the favorite song for drawing-rooms. A basso solo by Richard Temple that soon followed was upon patriotic words which raised cheers from the gallery and imparted a flavor to the opening chorus which was sung as was every other chorus with an accord which showed careful rehearsals by the composer. A contralto song addressed to the Tower, aided by the chorus, had to be repeated and doubtless this number will become a popular military march. But when a trio came—and there were several attractive trios and quartettes throughout—to an inspiring waltz movement, unbounded applause foretold the final verdict. Among the numbers that seemed the greatest favorite was a madrigal beginning with quite a strange adventure—a maiden wedded to a groom she had never seen—which was three times recalled—the refrain being especially ear catching with a highly original orchestral undertone. Other precise musical hits were in a species of hymn sung by Courtice Pounds and also a ballad by Miss Ulmar, who married much as Maritana was to Don Cesar de Bazan, sang out a plaint to her wedding composed expressly by Sir Arthur to suit her voice and style, also a coquetish song from Jessie Bond—"Were I thy Bride"—that caused enthusiastic applause. Of course George Grossmith's several patter songs won recalls, but the music came only from the accompaniments. The members were systematically growing in excellence as the action proceeded. The finale of the first act was in the best methods of grand opera. The prelude to the second act, a dirge of violins after the manner of the prelude to the last act of "L'Africaine," yet devoid of imitation, palpably attracted several musical experts in the stalls. However, within a fortnight or so New Yorkers will have an opportunity of exercising their own judgment in listening to the new opera.

## MOODY IS COMING.

### A Large Choir Will Be Organized to Assist the Evangelist in His Work in Portland

The evangelist D L Moody who is now engaged in revival work on the sound is expected to arrive in this city about the middle of this month. Those who are expected to assist him in his evangelic labors in this city are already making preparations for his coming.

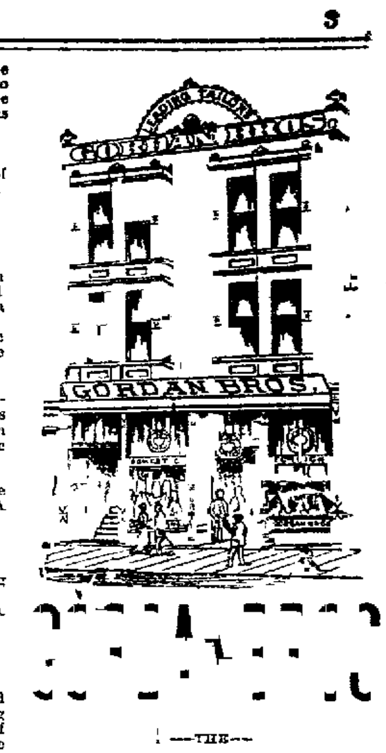
It is well known that Mr Moody is a great lover of music, and that he is always pleased when he can have a well organized choir to assist him. Active steps have been taken to get together such a body of singers. To further this movement and to better bring it before the public, the following notice will be read in the churches this morning:

Mr Moody is expected here sometime this month. It is his wish that Gospel Hymns No 5 be used in the meetings to be conducted by him. It is very desirable that there be a large choir of singers to assist in all the meetings, and that the choir be familiar with the hymns.

All the members of this congregation who read music are respectfully invited to attend a rehearsal on Friday night of this week at 7 30 o'clock in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association. Other rehearsals will be announced then. Books for the choir will be furnished by the committee.

Music Committee—Wm. Wadhams, W T Branch, N R Cox, Frank A. Insley, W S Powell, R K. Warren

Purchase your tickets and reserve your sleeping car accommodation at No 2 Washington street office Northern Pacific Railroad.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## PORTLAND, SUNDAY NOV 4

*Get the votes out. Oregon led in June; let her not be a laggard in November.*

The spirit of Lord Sackville's letter in regard to the American election is, "England expects every man to do his duty."

The tariff is a tax. So are the public school, the fire and police departments, electric light, water supply, county bridges and every other public thing.

"Is Cleveland's administration a failure?" a democratic paper of Oregon asks. There are questions that are unnecessarily silly. For example: Will whisky intoxicate?

About one thousand false registrations so far have been found in New York, and 130 warrants of arrest have been issued. The police canvass of the lists has been made, and it is believed that fully 1000 arrests will be made.

The number of bills introduced in the last session of congress was 15 490 of which 1100 were favorably acted upon, leaving about 14 400 in pigeon holes. There is no doubt that this was a very proper disposition of the vast bulk of the 14 400.

A drunken democrat recently interrupted Blaine by saying, "Go to hell." Blaine answered: "I have been asked to go to Maine, to Michigan, to Indiana, to New York and elsewhere, but never before have I been invited to democratic headquarters."

The proprietor of the New York *Herald* is about to erect a new building for that paper that will surpass anything in that line in cost and grandeur. The present edifice is a fine structure, but Bennett's rivals are building better ones and he doesn't want to be left.

Lord Sackville in his letter practically said that the anti English attitude of the administration was a sham merely intended to catch votes. This is the gospel truth but Lord Sackville never would have said so had he known the statement was to be published.

A lieutenant of the police at Columbus Ga was compelled to resign the other day on the charge that he had negro blood in his veins. This too in a state where the negroes are so provident and intelligent that they today own and pay taxes on more than $12 000,000 worth of property in Georgia.

The *Chronicle* says San Francisco will give Harrison not less than 3000 majority; the *Call* puts it at 5000. On the other hand the *Examiner* says that Cleveland will carry the city by not less than 5000. The probability is that the vote of the city will be close. Outside the city the state will be largely republican.

The registered vote of New York city in 1884 was 240 507. The vote cast was 227 780 or 13,027 less than the registry. The registered vote of New York city this year is 286 547. The vote therefore is likely to be 270 000 on Tuesday. The total registration in Brooklyn is 156 393 against 130 090 in 1884. The vote in Brooklyn in 1884 was 126 299 and so the vote in Brooklyn is likely to be 150 000.

Notwithstanding the fact that democrats have no use for prohibition ideas many democrats in Oregon are engaged actively in passing around prohibition tickets. They know that every prohibition vote they can poll is so much injury to the republican majority and while they have no hope of carrying Oregon they do hope to decrease the republican vote by the means mentioned. The result will be barely perceptible.

Cotton is a free raw material and cheaper with us—since it has been grown by bulldozed negro labor—than anywhere else in the world, yet we have not seen able to drive our competitors out of the markets of the world with cotton goods any more than with woolens. It is the high price of manufacturing labor in this country not the duty on raw materials which enables Great Britain, France and Germany to undersell us abroad.

Democratic tinkering with the tariff says the *Palouse Gazette* and the "rumpus" produced by the Mills bill have caused Reuben Phillipps a Penawawa sheepman who has been a democrat since he can remember to lose $1 500 on the sale of his wool. He has charged the amount to the democratic party and will cast a republican protection ballot next Tuesday as will a large majority of the sheepmen throughout the county.

From statistics furnished by the commissioner of agriculture at Washington it is shown that the greatest yield of wheat per acre in any state is credited to Oregon while the greatest yield in any region of the country, state or territory, is that of Washington territory which was 18 5 bushels per acre. Such figures and facts make a showing for the Pacific Northwest in an agricultural way which speaks louder than words and more effectually than eloquence.

The Petersburg Virginia *Index Appeal* says: "President Cleveland isn't knuckling to the soldier vote." The Indianapolis *Journal* answers: "It may do for a Southern paper to talk in that manner but up this way Mr Cleveland's friends are moving heaven and earth to convince the soldier that only through democratic success can he hope to get a pension. The Northern paper that would make use of such an expression would be deemed a Burchard and would be incontinently kicked out of the party."

The editor of the Corning (N Y) *Journal* (dem ) states that in every one of the thirty two towns in Steuben county there will be a republican gain, that fifty two democrats in his own village are going to vote for Harrison, that the Steuben democracy are all smashed up and that the county which gave a republican majority of 980 in 1884 will nearly double it on Tuesday. With these Steuben county democratic figures as a basis democratic mathematicians can easily estimate what the republican majority in the interior of New York state will be.

Representative Wilson of West Virginia is an able and scholarly man and yet the other day when General Goff ended his speech with the remark that the republicans had benefited the workman by taking the duty off tea, and the intelligent ways and means committeeman answered that that was done to secure the Chinese vote the audience showed its disapproval and cheered Mr Goff when he said plainly that he was not there to reply to a demagogue who assumed his hearers were so ignorant as not to know that there is no Chinese vote in America.

The Toronto *Mail* still clings to Mr. Cleveland. It says: "A democratic victory at the polls will naturally be regarded by the senate as a decision by the American people in favor of a loosening of the shackles with which the policy of restriction has so long fettered trade, and they would, although against their own wish, obey the *vox populi*. A democratic victory will mean therefore freer commercial intercourse between Canada and her neighbor, and in the event of such a victory no amount of tirade from the restriction party can prevent such a result following." This is the same view which Lord Sackville takes of the subject.

Thurman's record as having voted against the pension to the widow of Abraham Lincoln shows that he is just the kind of man for a running mate to Grover Cleveland, whose entire record has been one of hostility to the men who saved the union from Lincoln down to the humblest private in the ranks of the union army. Old Mr Thurman would be delighted to have an opportunity to veto pensions and he loves Cleveland for the very reasons that loyal men despise him notwithstanding the fact that Cleveland ignored him until he needed his help on the ticket.

Perhaps some republicans in Oregon may feel as if they had an excuse for staying away from the polls next Tuesday because they live so far from their voting places. They should remember that such a reason will not deter the desperate democrats. Every effort will be made by them to bring out the fullest vote possible to them. Distance should give no thought of hindrance to a patriotic republican and everyone should remember that the success of republican principles will hereafter make long roads seem shorter, when the value of protected produce, going to market shall be considered.

Brig Gen Benet of the ordnance office, the author of the order to ordnance officers to employ no civil employes, whether men women or children, except those of democratic sympathies and antecedents is a Southerner born in Florida, and appointed to the military academy from that state. He was in the regular army during the war, but was not employed in the field. He has always been a democrat and was a copperhead with southern leanings during the rebellion. His father's name was Bennett, which was changed and Frenchified to Benet by this son of military and patrician proclivities.

The Abbott Opera Company which has produced seven operas in a most acceptable manner in this city during the past week and which has been rewarded by large audiences at every performance will in compliment to the musical taste and appreciation of Portland produce here for the first time on the Pacific coast Gilbert and Sullivan's new opera, "The Yeoman of the Guard," which is at present the furore in London and Eastern cities in this country. The programme had been to give the opera first to San Francisco but Miss Abbott has decided to return to this city from Victoria to produce it here.

Admiral Farragut's old flagship the Hartford is to be allowed to go to rot and ruin since Congress refused to vote the $175 000 asked to save the old ship from decay. Our government in the past repaired and preserved the Constitution and the Kearsarge and perhaps if Holmes had burst forth into another lyrical appeal as eloquent as his "Old Ironsides" he might have moved the senate naval committee to preserve the Hartford. England has religiously preserved Nelson's flagship the Victory since October 1805 and it was visited by thousands of persons during the great naval review in honor of the Queen's jubilee June 1887.

The great Hudson Bay Company which once included Oregon and Washington under its control is popularly believed to be extinct but it still lives, although greatly reduced in power and wealth. The headquarters of its business is at Winnipeg and from that point are forwarded all the supplies needed for the more than 600 trading posts north of Manitoba and extending into the Arctic circle and west to the Pacific. There are only four months of navigation during the year in Hudson's bay and all the goods for the entire season must be shipped in these months. The Indians do their hunting in the days when navigation is closed and during the pleasant season gather at the trading posts to barter the furs they have obtained for the goods and supplies sent up by the company. Just before the closing of navigation all the furs are shipped down to Winnipeg whence they go to the company's storehouses in different sections of the world. The trade is carried on with the Indians just as it was more than 150 years ago by the men who first started the great company and comparatively as much money is made. Most of the stock of the company is owned in England and for fifty years it has never paid less than 25 per cent dividends.

The Boston Jews under the lead of Rabbi Schindler have decided to have the synagogue open on Sundays hereafter for a lecture at the usual hour of religious worship. This experiment has been tried for some time with success in New York, Chicago, St Louis, Philadelphia, Baltimore and on this coast but it is new to Boston and has only been in practice since the 21st ult. This change becomes necessary because since a Jew cannot work on the Christian Sunday under the law he cannot afford to give Saturday to his religion without placing himself at serious disadvantage in way of financial and industrial success. The result is that the synagogue is likely to be deserted for the market and the workshop and the Christian Sunday to be given over to social dissipation. Rabbi Schindler under the circumstances fairly argues that a day which the state has set apart for religious uses can be employed by the Jews for the religious instruction of their own people without being understood as a personal surrender of the historical Jewish Sabbath, or of what is implied in its observance. This involves the use of Saturday as a work day, but this is a yielding to social necessity not the giving up of one jot or tittle of the Jewish religion. The interests of morality require that Sunday should be used by the Jews for their religious work. No other season in the present arrangement of society is so well fitted for this purpose and in the race of life it is too great a demand upon any class or race to load them down with disabilities of religion or business or politics in their effort to win their fair share of the things that make this life enjoyable." This is the argument of Rabbi Schindler and it is a sound and sensible view to take of the situation.

### LOOK OUT FOR SPURIOUS TICKETS.

Dispatches from the chairman of the national republican committee at New York have been sent to all the states advising republicans to look out for spurious tickets. Information has been received at headquarters in New York that there is an organized effort in many states to circulate republican tickets with the names of one or more democratic electors substituted for those of republican electors. Let republicans everywhere be on their guard. Keep a lookout for tickets of this description in every precinct. See that men provided with genuine tickets are on duty all day at every polling place and let no voter offer his ballot till he has given it careful scrutiny. Be vigilant everywhere and stay till the polls close!

*As the campaign draws to its close democratic activity in Oregon increases. Its inspiration is the hope that the republicans will rest in security on their large majority and not bring out their vote. "Let the vote come out!"*

### CARDINAL NEWMAN.

Cardinal Newman the greatest English man of our time, save Mr Gladstone, is reported to be on his death bed. Newman was born February 21, 1801. He was brought up a strict churchman by his mother who belonged to the conservative school of the Anglican church that was termed modified Calvinist—a noteworthy fact when we remember that this son of a low church mother became first the great leader and preacher of the high church party and finally went over to Rome and became a cardinal in the Catholic church. As a boy he was extraordinarily gifted. Early in life he mastered music as an art and attained such proficiency on the violin that had he not been a great divine he would have been a Paganini. At the age of twelve he composed an opera; at fifteen he had read Tom Paine, Hume and Voltaire and could recite from memory many passages from Gibbon's Rome. He was a singularly thoughtful devout boy who at fifteen held the pope to be anti Christ and had become convinced "that it would be the will of God that he should lead a single life." When he was graduated with high honors at Oxford in 1820 he was designed for the profession of the law but the financial troubles of his father induced him to enter the ministry and he took orders in 1824. As late as 1829 he opposed Catholic emancipation. He became vicar of St. Mary's in 1828 and was appointed one of the preachers to the university in 1830. He had already become famous as the most powerful preacher in the Anglican pulpit although he was not yet 30 years of age. His quality as a preacher was that of fierce intellectual energy united with exquisite sweetness and tenderness of spirit; his head and face were cast in lines of severe intellectual beauty and his voice was full of musical charm. He joined the great tractarian movement a follower and disciple of Pusey and Keble. This movement began in 1833 as a protest against the growing tendency to rationalism and the steady decline in the ecclesiastical influence and authority of the church among the people. Keble, a sweet and sentimental soul began this movement for the reclamation of the ancient place of the church as the true successor of the apostles. Keble claimed that the English church was the true Catholic church, that Rome had wandered away from the right path and thrown away the glorious mission that might have been hers. Newman when he joined this movement had been distinguished as one of the most unsparing enemies of Rome and had never had any manner of association with Roman Catholics and at this time by his own confession he had no thought of leaving the English church, he only was anxious to restore the church of England to her old place in the national life menaced as she was by German rationalism and liberalism in politics. Pusey and Keble lived and died in the bosom of the church. Pusey was satisfied to try to incorporate the mysticism and the symbols of Rome with the ritual of the English Protestant church but Newman was a man of devout genius and deep, penetrating intellect and within ten years after he joined the tractarian movement he had thought himself out of the English church although he did not enter the church of Rome until Oct 8th 1845. Newman had easily risen from an humble follower to the great leader of the tractarian movement, and was led by the logic of his position into the church of Rome, toward which he originally stood in an attitude of sincere antagonism. His secession was described by Disraeli as late as 1868 as "having dealt a blow at the church of England under which she still reels." His intellectual influence was very great, and a number of eminent clergymen followed his example including the famous Cardinal Manning and Rev Dr F W Faber author of beautiful hymns that are dear to all Christian hearts. In America too a number of able churchmen went over to Rome. When Dr Newman went over to Rome he was confessed on all sides to be as profound a thinker, keen logician, versatile and accurate scholar as England could boast. Gladstone describes him as the greatest master of argument in the English prose of our century. In subtlety of disquisition, learning, refinement and the splendid capacity for aggressive captivating oratorical statement Newman recalls Edmund Burke and it has been pointed out more than once that Newman and Burke were alike in their hatred of "anarchy and atheism as the two great enemies of the human race."

Newman had studied law in early life before resolving to enter the church and his legal learning and acumen were so marked that he was described as one who would have made a great lord chancellor. He could write with the stern accuracy and precision of an accomplished lawyer; he could write as an orator speaks, using irony, humor, satire at will. He had Mill's gift of making the most abstruse and perplexed subject clear to the common mind; he was a master of poetic prose and pathetic expression, and his noble pulpit eloquence was full of light and heat and color. Critics used to wonder how such a man who once stood like Saul against Rome should finally like Saul have been converted and become the modern Paul of the Catholic pulpit but there is no more mystery about it than there is that George Eliot, bred a bigoted English Calvinist should have become an agnostic or that Newman's gifted brother Professor Francis Newman following the same line of religious inquiry, had passed from a devout churchman into rationalism and radicalism, or that Matthew Arnold should have drifted from his great father's religious moorings into the open sea of free thought. Newman's final anchorage in the church of Rome was natural to a man of devout genius whose mind was like that of the great Frenchman Pascal the mind of a mystic and a mathematician. An able English writer says:

Newman lived in the past. His spirit was with mediæval England. His thoughts were of a time when one church took charge of the souls of a whole united devout people and stood as the guide and authority appointed for them by heaven. He thought of such a time until first he believed in it as a thing of the past and next came to have faith in the possibility of its restoration as a thing of the present and the future. When once he had come to this point the rest followed "as by lot God wot." He could not put up with compromises and convince himself that he ought to be convinced. He dragged every compromise and every doctrine into the light and insisted on knowing exactly what it amounted to and what it meant to say. The doctrines and compromises of his own church did not satisfy him. There are minds which in this condition of bewilderment might have been content to find no footing so solid as doubt. Newman had not a mind of that class. He could not believe in a world without a church or a church without what he held to be inspiration, and accordingly he threw his whole soul energy genius and fame into the cause of the church of Rome.

Francis Newman went off from the English Church to rationalism just as naturally and conscientiously as his more famous brother went off to Rome. He was even more distinguished than the cardinal for vast and versatile scholarship, he was educated at the same college, he had the same logical acuteness of mind but he had no mysticism, no poetry, no mediævalism in his makeup, so his pure reason led him to reject the authority of tradition and he could no more go to Rome than he could stay in the Anglican church or any other church and equally able and pure minds like Matthew Arnold, Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall and Stanley have been disciples of rationalism within the church or without it. Our own Emerson had he been trained as Newman was and sent to Oxford would probably have landed just where Newman did for he had the same blending of mysticism, intellectual acuteness, stern purity and austere inflexible loyalty to conscience and convictions. Emerson's training was so distinctly different at Harvard from that which influenced the youth and manhood of Newman at Oxford that he lived and died aloof from all churches although in sympathy with all but anybody who has ever read Emerson and Theodore Parker will see that Emerson was a mystic as well as a logician while Parker is a robust rationalist without a taint of mysticism in his nature. Of Newman it may be said that he was not only one of the most potent and pervasive intellectual influences of his century but his life was so lovely in its tenderness and sweetness to all his fellowmen that he will be immortal when his defence of historic Christianity is forgotten—immortal for the same reason that Fenelon and Emerson and Parker are immortal because of their genuine love of God and service of man. The soul of Cardinal Newman fairly spoke in the lines of his famous hymn: "Lead Kindly Light, Lead Thou Me On."

### OUTRAGES AGAINST THE PRESS.

In the days of slavery in Kentucky when the Clays Henry and Cassius M favored gradual emancipation and the latter owned a printing office at Lexington democrats at one time gathered in a mob took the plant and threw it into the Elkhorn river. Mr Clay obtained another plant, however and fortified his office in such a manner that the mob did not dare attack it and Clay being a brave and determined man published his paper and advocated his principles fearlessly. He also made stump speeches and was sometimes violently attacked with deadly weapons by mobs. On one of these occasions he [illegible] a democratic leader who with a number of his kinsmen and neighbors were endeavoring to murder Clay and this had the effect of cooling democratic ardor so far as Cassius Clay was concerned. A son of the man whom Clay killed was a democratic member of congress from Kentucky a few years ago.

Democrats once destroyed in Illinois the printing establishment of Owen Lovejoy who dared to advocate in print his opposition to human slavery and innumerable times in the history of democracy in the United States this kind of violence has been resorted to for the purpose of hindering public expression regarding democratic methods, tenets and records.

A dispatch from Olympia printed in THE OREGONIAN yesterday morning shows that certain democrats of Chehalis county W T have carried their traditional party methods into use in Montesano by wrecking the office of the Chehalis *Vidette* and committing thereby felonious offenses. It seems that the republican county committee had ordered some circulars printed relating to the public record as a former legislator of one who is again a candidate on the democratic ticket for the territorial council and to hinder the circulation of the damaging circular the candidate's partisans broke into the printing office and not only destroyed the printed circulars but "pied" the forms for the current issue of the newspaper and threw the type in a heap on the floor of the office thereby preventing the circulation of what would have been the last issue of the paper previous to the election.

The outrage has created great indignation throughout Chehalis county and in Olympia the capital of Washington territory and this indignation will extend throughout the territory as rapidly as the facts become known. Citizens of the county are apprehensive not knowing what may yet be done when such a high handed outrage as this can be perpetrated. The affair will not redound to the credit of the democrats in that section especially to the candidates interested in checking the circulation of the paper.

*Poll a full vote on Tuesday. Let no man say "There will be enough without me."*

### THE CONTEST IN NEW YORK.

Though the city of New York is the chief port of the foreign trade of America and though the importers and free traders consequently are very strong yet the state of New York is the chief manufacturing state of the Union and therefore that state has more interest in maintaining protection than any other.

The last census shows that New York has much more capital invested in manufacturing than Pennsylvania—nearly as much as both Pennsylvania and Massachusetts—and more than Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey and Rhode Island combined. Thus New York has 42 739 manufacturing establishments, many of them directly benefited by the tariff on foreign made goods, an invested capital of $514 246 575 with 531 533 employes receiving annually over $198 634 000 in wages. She has 11 000 more establishments than Pennsylvania, has 150 000 more workmen employed and pays out many millions of dollars more in wages.

Now, if the tariff is to a great extent a local question as Gen Hancock declared it to be, and if men are inclined to adopt those political theories which are most likely to advance their own particular interests when reduced to practice, it would seem reasonable that the men of New York were likely to be influenced in this campaign by the tariff much the same way as the men of Pennsylvania are, and in Pennsylvania as everyone knows, the majority against Cleveland will be enormous.

In saying this we are well aware that Pennsylvania has no large and wealthy class of importers who expect to be benefited by a low tariff, neither has she the support of a free trade club that is fostered and kept alive with British gold to build up public sentiment in favor of the free trade policy that pays England better than it pays America. Neither has Pennsylvania a powerful and utterly corrupt political organization, like Tammany hall which has perfect control of the democratic party organization of the city of New York and which has been guilty of more infamous frauds upon the ballot-box than were ever perpetrated in any other country. Horace Greeley used to say that if the Tammany hall repeaters and ballot-box stuffers did not cheat more than 30 000 votes the republicans could easily carry the state.

It is certain that the republicans of New York are very hopeful of carrying their state—much more hopeful than they were four years ago. And all the great republican newspapers of the West through their own special representatives who have been sent to New York to take observations are receiving reports written in tone of very high confidence to the effect that the republican prospects are of the very best.

The completed registration in the city of New York indicates a total vote of 272 000 and in Brooklyn of 148 000. A majority of 65,000 in the cities is the utmost that can be calculated for Cleveland and republicans in New York believe this will be overcome by the vote of the state.

**MARRIED**

At St. Stephen's chapel this city November 3 by Rev John Rosenberg, Lewis Ashman to Miss Harriet H Folger. No cards. San Francisco papers please copy. 1t

**DIED**

In this city Jeremiah son of Daniel J and Annie Buckley aged 3 months and 17 days. Funeral from residence Irving's addition East Portland at 2 P M to-day. 1t

HAIR DRESSING At WARE' HAIR STORE, 83 Yamhill St.

F W BALTES & CO., Printers, 26 Oak st. Largest and Best Establishment.

Board by meal, day, week, month and check. Rider's MAGNOLIA, Holton House.

NEW TO-DAY.

ELOCUTION, STAGE TRAINING AMATEURS rehearsed, gymnastics, persons of neglected education read with Miss Larowe n w cor of Madison and Sixth. 1So4

NOTICE.

STEAMER "THREE SISTERS" WILL LEAVE foot of Salmon street Tuesday Nov 6, at 6 A.M for UPPER WILLAMETTE and way landings. Freight received Monday. 1t

NEW TO-DAY.

H. H. HILDEBRAND. Prescription Druggist 3d and Morrison. Telephone 499. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

DRY WOOD OF ALL KINDS. Piggott & Brown (formerly Jackson & Co) North Fourth and Front. Telephone No 191.

WOOD OF ALL KINDS AT THE Lower Wood Yard foot of Morrison st. Telephone 180. MOORE & STARR.

DENTAL. F F FERRIS D D S with Dr GEO H CHANCE. Odd Fellows Temple S W cor First and Alder sts. Artificial Teeth a Specialty.

Suits to order a specialty. See our Ready made Suits in French Broadcloths and Combinations. Best and cheapest in the city. D PORTER & CO, 147 Third st.

ALFRED R. OCKERMAN—THE prescription Druggist, dealer in Perfumes, Toilet Articles etc. Private receipts and [illegible] prescriptions accurately and neatly compounded at all hours. Cor 6th and Washington st. [illegible]

PIANOS AND ORGANS—THE largest stock of the best instruments in the northwest. Instruments Steinway & Sons, Decker Bros, Behning & Son, Vose & Son, Kranich & Bach [illegible] pianos; Burdette, Story & Clark organs. Pianos tuned and repaired. H SINSHEIMER [illegible] First st.

FOR SALE—$350 PER ACRE FOR TEN OR twenty acres [illegible] East Portland.
$1500 for two desirable lots and well improved [illegible] street Albina.
$750 for a desirable lot in [illegible]'s addition to East Portland, easy terms.
$21 000 for two desirable unimproved business lots Second street.
$27 000 for two improved business lots on Second street. DAVIS & DUNLAP, [illegible] Morrison st. 4n3

P & O S S CO. STORMY WEATHER HAVING DETAINED the steamer Alliance [illegible] date of leaving for Shoalwater Bay and Gray's Harbor will be given after announced. Freight received [illegible] street. 3n* [illegible]

DR SWAIN, DENTIST. TEETH $5 $8 $10 $12. GOLD FILLING $1 UPWARD. [illegible] Painless extraction [illegible] Every operation guaranteed. [illegible] from 8 to 8. G A R Building, First and Taylor.

FOR RENT. A Sightly Residence on Portland Heights. PORTLAND TRUST CO OF OREGON 69 Third Street.

DRESS-CUTTING SCHOOL. $6 FOR 15 DAYS ONLY. PRICE REDUCED [illegible] system [illegible] full instructions, including French bias basque, [illegible] square simplified. Waist, skirt and sleeve taught. No refitting. Ladies from the country can learn in one to two days. Plenty Portland references. Will compete against any system in existence. Prof McLellan, assisted by Mme Wallingford, the New York cutters. 71 First st. bet 3d & 4th. 30o21

To the Public at Large. Persons desiring to have their PHOTOS ENLARGED IN CRAYON TO LIFE SIZE Will please send their orders in at once [illegible] days to PROF C KRUMBEIN the Crayon Artist. Room 15, Dekum Block. 4n2*

SPECIAL Underwriters' Auction Sale At No. 48 First St bet. Pine and Ash, ON TUESDAY, NOV. 6, at 10 A M. LADIES' SUITS, CLOAKS, etc., Slightly damaged at the fire at Mr H B Litt's Suit House. GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FIRST [illegible] GIVEN BY THE Young Men's Institute No. 56 OF PORTLAND OREGON AT ARMORY HALL, WEDNESDAY EV'NG, NOV 7 1888. Tickets admitting gentleman and ladies $1 50. The orchestra consisting of fifteen pieces will be under the direction of Mr J ROOS. 4n5 su w*

LIFE RENEWER.

DR SILLS ELECTRIC BELT
DR. SILLS ELECTRIC TRUSS

Sole [illegible] Wonderful Electric Magnetic belts, [illegible] stream of electricity [illegible] the body. Positively cures any case of nerve and kidney troubles in a short time. Recommended [illegible] leading physicians [illegible] weakness and nervous debility. [illegible] Electric Belt with Patent [illegible] Suspensory [illegible] will cure the above diseases when medicines fail [illegible] No guess work or experiment. Hundreds of persons cured [illegible] past seven years. My success [illegible] Take a new lease on life [illegible] pain. Latest improved. [illegible] Pad Truss cures Rupture safely. Electric Soles [illegible] For sale by S G Skidmore & Co. Druggists [illegible] First St at wholesale by S [illegible] Heitshu & Woodard and wholesale druggists. Advice free [illegible] Dr Sill at his office First National Bank building Portland Oregon.

[illegible]

FOR PRESIDENT, BENJAMIN HARRISON OF INDIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, LEVI P. MORTON OF NEW YORK.

ELECTORS FOR OREGON, WILLIAM KAPUS, C W FULTON, ROBERT McLEAN.

EXECUTOR'S AUCTION SALE —OF— [illegible]

We will sell on the premises, corner of Eighth and Taylor Streets, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5th, At 11 o'clock A M, Elegant Residence Lots Nos. 3 and 4 in Block No 250 being 100 feet on Eighth street and 100 feet on Taylor street together with ELEGANT RESIDENCE Containing ten rooms finely finished, bath rooms and patent water closets. The grounds are beautifully laid out and enclosed with handsome and substantial stone fence. Also Lots Nos. 5 and 6 in Block No. 250, Situate on Taylor and Ninth Sts. W. T. HUME, ASA M HAMILTON } Executors. A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

NEW TO-DAY.

MEAD MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING Parlors, 161½ Morrison street. We must [illegible] our business by the 1st of January and [illegible] to make great reductions in our prices [illegible] millinery and dressmaking [illegible] 161 Fifth st. Beautiful fancy work very reasonable. All orders attended to promptly.

TO COUNTRY DEALERS AND Farmers—The Prices Current of the PORTLAND BOARD OF COMMERCE [illegible] wholesale trade [illegible] fully for changes, and the [illegible] Subscription $3 a year in advance.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the copartnership [illegible] the name and firm of Ball & Chase is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] by W H Ball who will [illegible] all indebtedness. W H BALL. [illegible] CHASE. 4n October 3 1888.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE RELIABLE BUSINESS man with $1500 [illegible] well established [illegible] More than [illegible] JOHN M [illegible]

PIANO TUNING, W S CLARK THE [illegible] will remain in Portland [illegible] receive prompt attention [illegible] Address D W [illegible] Portland.

YOUNG MAN JUST FROM THE EAST WITH first class qualifications [illegible] grocery store [illegible] salary no object [illegible] different languages. Address [illegible] Oregonian. 4

$7500 WILL BUY LOT 50x100 [illegible] house [illegible] JOHN ANGEL Agent [illegible]

READ CAREFULLY [illegible] The greatest bargains ever offered.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED [illegible] $400 [illegible] Dekum building.

$20,000 WANTED FOR A BUSINESS [illegible] 7 per cent. per annum dividend [illegible] years. Address [illegible] Oregonian.

THOROUGHLY COMPETENT [illegible] book keeper at present [illegible] accept [illegible] Address Confidential care [illegible] cor Fourth and A sts.

LOST—SATURDAY AFTERNOON IN THE vicinity of First st., a small black purse containing a [illegible] 25c piece and a ring [illegible] Liberal reward will be paid by leaving at this office.

A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD FOUR YEARS experience [illegible] Eastern bank [illegible] as bookkeeper or any other kind of office [illegible] of references from recent employers. Address [illegible] care Oregonian. 4n2

HAVE YOU SEEN BIRMINGHAM'S [illegible] The favorite with all who are interested. Manufactured by J M Birmingham, First and Main st.

H. B. CHASE—129 SIXTH ST NEAR Washington, sells the [illegible] Richardson & Boynton Perfect Furnaces, with all latest improvements. Send for circular.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—[illegible] rooms, 4 let [illegible] pleasant location, rent $18 [illegible] price $950. Apply at Room 11 Dekum's bldg.

WANTED—PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON first floor down town for quiet lady [illegible] Will pay liberally for first class accommodations. Address A K care Oregonian. 1t

FOR SALE—GENERAL GROCERY AND FEED store in East Portland, stock value $1000 [illegible] business averages $1000 per month, brick building [illegible] Waddel McCully & Co 5 Morris st.

EAST SIDE ADJOINING CITY—TWO [illegible] farms. Fine houses, barns [illegible] One for rent and one for sale [illegible] A M ELKINS 328 Morrison st.

STENOGRAPHERS FURNISHED [illegible] Legal papers copied on typewriter. College of Shorthand, First and Jefferson sts.

FOR SALE—A BUTCHER SHOP DOING A [illegible] cash business. Must sell [illegible] business. Only a small capital required. Address B [illegible] care Oregonian.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—STENOGRAPHER & typewriter operator with knowledge of bookkeeping. Apply College of Shorthand [illegible] First and Jefferson sts. 4n4

FOR SALE—SALOON CENTRALLY LOCATED cheap if taken at once. Good reasons for selling. Address or call J R Leavenworth [illegible] Fourth and Alder sts. 5

D. S. STRICKLAND D D S THE LEADING Dentist, eighteen years experience [illegible] Extracting 50c. Eastern prices. 10½ First street.

SHORTHAND COURSE OF INSTRUCTION $25 [illegible] graduates. College of Shorthand, First and Jefferson sts.

FOUND A ROW BOAT—OWNER CAN HAVE the same by proving property and charges of advertising. D C Hoyt foot of Swan Island, St Johns postoffice. 4n

WANTED—A MUSICAL LADY WHO WILL assist in a Kindergarten for her instruction as a [illegible] Apply to Mrs Dunlap 248 Washington st.

NEY CHURCHMAN—DENTIST—SOUTHWEST corner Third and Morrison, Portland Or. Office and residence rooms 14 15 16 and 17, Cambridge block.

ST. JOHN LOTS BLOCK 4 AND 5 HOUSES near river front $1600 T W [illegible] Office, Continental hotel bldg Albina.

DANCING—GENTLEMAN FROM NEW YORK will form a select class for teaching latest society dances and figures for the german. Select, Oregonian.

POSITION WANTED BY YOUNG MAN TO work morning and evening for board while going to school. Address Wm Cole box 18 East Portland.

FOR RENT—5 ROOM FURNISHED COTTAGE for housekeeping in desirable location. References exchanged. Address L Q care Oregonian. 4n3

$50 LOTS—GO TO NO. 13 MORRISON STREET and buy a lot for $50 on the installment plan in the Willamette addition to East Portland. 21atf*

ENGRAVING FROM PHOTOGRAPHS or sketch. Cheap prices. The Lewis & Dryden Printing Co. Oregonian Bldg.

FOR RENT—SMALL FURNISHED COTTAGE 13th and J, East Portland, no one with small children need apply. Room 4 Dekum Bldg. 4n3*

WANTED BY A BOY 16 YEARS OLD A place to do dishwashing and work around the house. Address Norwegian care Oregonian. 1t

PERSONS WISHING TO STUDY ANY BRANCH [illegible] artistic view will [illegible] address Nonconformist care Oregonian. 1t

ZITHER LESSONS BY [illegible] DAILY of Chicago. Thorough [illegible] 28 Third st between Jefferson and Columbia. 1t

PLUMBING—BEFORE WINTER HAVE your plumbing examined by Johnson & Lawrence 146 Front street.

MRS B SEIP PSYCHOMETRIST AND DIVINE Science. Room 11 G A R building First and Taylor. [illegible] Oregon City. 4ntf

FOR RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM with double bed and use of bath [illegible] N Fifteenth. 1t

FOR RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM for one or two gentlemen. Apply room 16 Abington block, fourth floor. 4atf

GIRL WANTED TO DO HOUSEwork for family of [illegible] Call at 215 Seventh st. 1t

NEW TO-DAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH USE OF BATH and parlor. A nice home for two ladies or gentlemen at 183 Eighth street.

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS TO QUIET, RE[illegible] table parties with no children. Stone's [illegible] Market sts. 4ntf

$500 LOT IN [illegible] RIVERVIEW ADD. [illegible] elegant view. T A WOOD, [illegible] 4n7t

WANTED—GOOD WAIST AND SKIRTMAKER [illegible] girl for light housework. Apply [illegible] 4n2t

[illegible] WITH GOLD DARK [illegible] Tuesday [illegible] No 251½ First. 4n1*

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT IN THE HEART of the [illegible] Apply at A Rosenbaum No. 14[illegible] 4n2

[illegible] FRONT STREET HAS THE [illegible] saddles and harness. 6otlm*

M. SCHEYDECKER, LANDSCAPE architect. [illegible]

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOM BY YOUNG [illegible] Address M care Oregonian. 1t

[illegible] BUGGY AND HARness [illegible] 48 First st. 4n2

WANTED—A GIRL TO HELP IN HOUSEwork. Apply [illegible] bet B and C. 4n2

WANTED—A GOOD MAN AT [illegible] 11 A M

WANTED [illegible] CLEAR BY CONTRACT. Address [illegible] care Oregonian. 4n3

FOR RENT—A PLEASANT FURNISHED [illegible] 4n2

[illegible] 5 ROOMS FOR $16. 4n7

[illegible] AT 162 FIRST st. 29otf*

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—[illegible] GENERAL HOUSEWORK. [illegible] 3atf

WANTED—[illegible] GENERAL HOUSEwork [illegible] D and E. 1n4f

WANTED—[illegible] GENERAL HOUSEWORK [illegible] 183 West Park cor. 2n3

WANTED—[illegible] TO COOK AND [illegible] housework in small family. Apply 25 [illegible] 3n2

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TRAVEL IN [illegible] good wages to a good man. 86 Second [illegible] 12etf

[illegible] WILL DO WELL [illegible] room 45. Girls furnished. 1n4

[illegible] RUSSIAN CAN MAKE MONEY [illegible] FORD 92 Morrison [illegible] 1d7

WANTED—GIRLS FOR SMALL FAMILIES, [illegible] second street. 1n1m

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED—SITUATION BY STATIONARY engineer [illegible] go anywhere. Address [illegible] 3n8

[illegible] CAREFUL [illegible] from the East, wishes situation. [illegible] 4n3

WANTED—BY A VERY INTELLIGENT AND [illegible] a position as copyist or cashier. [illegible] Mill st. 30o7

[illegible] WANTED BY A FIRST [illegible] demands the best [illegible] Oregonian. 2n7

[illegible] DESIRES A HOME WITH A KIND [illegible] exchange for lessons; languages and [illegible] Address Miss L 361 F st. 1n4

WANTED—A POSITION BY A STEADY [illegible] experience, can furnish good references. Address M N H care Oregonian. 31o5

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper [illegible] other post of trust [illegible] care Oregonian.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY DRUG CLERK, [illegible] Norwegian and English, [illegible] Address H. T. [illegible] 3n4

WANTED—SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL man [illegible] experience either roller or [illegible] good stone dresser. Address [illegible] 2n3

CULTURED GENTLEMAN WOULD TAKE A [illegible] French classics and higher English [illegible] afternoon and evening. Address [illegible] 4n3

A [illegible] PRACTICAL MAN would give [illegible] services for privilege of work [illegible] limited time in order to [illegible] have a trade [illegible] speaks three languages, etc. [illegible] Address [illegible] care Oregonian. 3n2

ACCOUNTANT [illegible] ARRIVES IN TOWN OR [illegible] requiring the services of permanent [illegible] at a very moderate [illegible] expert work specialties. [illegible] care Oregonian. 31otd

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

HORSE WANTED—FIRST CLASS SADDLE [illegible] Address [illegible] care Oregonian.

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD IN CITY FOR [illegible] Jewish family, references exchanged. Address [illegible] P O Box 479. 2n

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A FURNISHED [illegible] $7 to $10 state number [illegible] References exchanged. Address [illegible] 4n9

WANTED FOR THE WINTER—SUITE OF [illegible] board [illegible] bath (private house where there are no other [illegible]) by gentleman [illegible] references given. Address [illegible] street number. Newcomer, care Oregonian.

WILL TIMOTHY TORAN FORMERLY OF Limerick Ireland please correspond with his sister Ann Tobin of Galveston Texas. Address [illegible] W Lane 424 [illegible] Galveston Tex. 15o1m

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR A GRAND NEW book by [illegible] Large sales, liberal terms. Energetic agents [illegible] $50 per week. Address Arthur L Wilde [illegible] 906 Broadway [illegible] 4n8

LADY AGENTS WANTED—NEW RUBBER undergarment for females; sells at sight, proof free. Write Mrs H F Little Chicago, Ill. 5n6

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—VERY DESIRABLE 8-ROOM house. Inquire of [illegible] Abington bldg.

FOR RENT—A STORE AT 133 FIRST ST. 25x 140 or 25x100 feet. Apply to D H BUDD 128 First. 31o7

FOR RENT—A HOUSE FURNISHED OR FURniture for sale. N W corner of 17th and F sts. Apply on the premises. 2n7

FOR RENT—A [illegible] DWELLING WITH all modern [illegible] reasonable. Apply [illegible] South Front st. 26otf

FOR RENT—[illegible] AND [illegible] Washington st. 3n4

TO RENT ROOMS AND OFFICES.

FURNISHED ROOMS IN PRIVATE FAMILY 181 Park st bet Yamhill and Taylor. 6otf

149 EIGHTH ST—FOR RENT—TWO NEAT furnished rooms [illegible] etc. best location in city. 30o7

23 [illegible] FOR RENT—FRONT BAY window room [illegible] bath etc. private family. 31o7

FOR RENT—5 ROOM COTTAGE WITH BATH room [illegible] Thirteenth st. Inquire of John R. Foster 90 Front st. 3n3

295 THIRD ST—FOR RENT—FURNISHED [illegible] rooms close to business. 2n3

THREE DAYS.

COMMENCING TO-MORROW.

A splendid line of all wool, striped effect, new Dress Goods 36 inches wide, and just opened at

50 Cents a Yard.

The best ONE DOLLAR LINE of our 54-inch all-wool Dress Suitings, in mixed, checked and striped effect, will be sold for three days only at the unusual price of

79 Cents a Yard.

Positively none will be sold after expiration of three days less than our regular price, $1 00 a yard. Economical purchasers cannot afford to miss this opportunity.

A Portion of the Above Goods are Displayed in Corner Window To-day.

S Lipman & Co.

TO-DAY.
WITH USE OF BATH
home for two ladies or gen-
reet.
ROMS TO QUIET, RE-
with no children. Stone's
sts. 4ntf
13, RIVERVIEW ADD.,
elegant view. T. A. WOOD,
4n7t
AIST AND SKIRTMAKER
or light housework. Apply
4n2t
Y WILL HOLD DARK
day 11, b. No. 251½ First
4n1*
RANT IN THE HEART
at A. Rasmussen, No. 149
4n3
ONT STREET, HAS THE
ck, saddles and harness
6otlm*
CKER, LANDSCAPE architect. Ful. Holmanthage
ED ROOM BY YOUNG
A. M., care Oregonian 1t
RE, BUGGY AND HAR-
Inquire 43 First st. 4n3
TO HELP IN HOUSE
t Park, bet. B and C. 4n2
OODS MAN AT J. BEL-
between 9 and 11 A. M.
CELLAR BY CONTRACT.
are Oregonian. 4n3
EASANT FURNISHED
4n3
AT OF 5 ROOMS FOR $16.
4n7
ANTED AT 162 FIRST
29oct*

D—HELP.
ENERAL HOUSEWORK.
2ntf
FOR GENERAL HOUSE-
bet D and E. 1ntf
ENERAL HOUSEWORK
ngert 193 West Park, cor.
2n3
ANTED TO COOK AND
small family. Apply 22
3n2
MAN TO TRAVEL IN
ges to a good man. 86 Sep-
12etf
EEP WILL DO WELL
room 45. Girls fur-
1n4
ERS CAN MAKE MON-
A. LORD, 92 Morrison
M. 1d7
OR SMALL FAMILIES,
and cook and wait in hotels
Second street. 1nlm

MPLOYMENT.
ON BY STATIONARY
go anywhere. Address
3n3
ACHMAN, CAREFUL
the East, wishes situation.
4n2
RY INTELLIGENT AND
as copyist or cashier,
31 Mill st. 30o7
ANTED BY A FIRST-
demands the best
care Oregonian. 2n7
A HOME WITH A KIND
lessons; languages and
Miss L., 364 P st. 1n4
TION BY A STEADY
can furnish good ref-
care Oregonian. 31o6
EXPERIENCED BOOK-
clerk or other post of trust
J. S. B., care Oregonian. 3n
ON BY DRUG CLERK,
Norwegian and English; not
any place. Address H. T.
3n4
ON BY A PRACTICAL
experience; either roller or
and stone dresser. Address
2n3
MAN WOULD TAKE A
female. French, classics and
afternoon and evening.
4n3
LE PRACTICAL MAN
rents for privilege of work-
limited time, in order to
the business; have a trade
speak three languages, etc.;
P., care Oregonian. 3n2
TIES IN TOWN OR
the services of permanent
their books audited, written
ed monthly at a very mod-
and expert work specialties.
care Oregonian. 31otf

ISCELLANEOUS.
FIRST-CLASS SADDLE
Horse, care Oregonian.
ND BOARD IN CITY FOR
family; references ex-
ing terms, P. O. Box 479. 2n
ANTS A FURNISHED
house; $7 to $10; state num-
References exchanged. Ad-
office. 4n2
E WINTER—SUITE OF
use of bath (private house
roomers), by gentleman
old chum; references given.
street number, Newcomer.
URIN, FORMERLY OF
please correspond with his
veston, Texas. Address R.
Galveston, Tex. 15oIm

—AGENTS.
FOR A GRAND, NEW
author. Large sales; liberal
are earning $50 per week.
Publisher, 908 Broad-
4n8
NTED—NEW RUBBER
sells at sight; proof
Chicago, Ill. 3n8

ES AND STORES.
DESIRABLE 6-ROOM
Winch, Abington bldg.
AT 130 FIRST ST., 25x
Apply to D. E. BUDD, 128
31o7
FURNISHED, OR FUR-
corner of 17th and F sts.
2n7
DWELLING, WITH
rent reasonable. Ap-
26otf
FOR SALOON AND
Washington st. 3n4

S AND OFFICES.
IN PRIVATE FAMILY,
Yamhill and Taylor. 6otf
FOR RENT—TWO NEAT
bath, etc.; best location in
30o7
FOR RENT—FRONT BAY
room; bath, etc.; private
31o7
COTTAGE, WITH BATH.
st. Inquire of John R.
3n3
RENT—ELEGANT FUR-
rooms, close to business
2n3

Dress Goods
ents a Yard.

all-wool Dress
e sold for three

ents a Yard.

three days less
cal purchasers

### TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH BOARD.

FOR RENT—FRONT ROOM, WITH BOARD and bath for one or two gentlemen. 127 Eighth st., near Washington; references. 1ntf

189 MAIN ST.—FOR RENT—FIRST-CLASS furnished rooms, with good table board. 31o7

89 AND 91 SEVENTH ST.—FOR RENT—TWO nice furnished rooms, heated by register; first-class board. 30o7

NICE ACCOMMODATIONS IN PRIVATE family, with board, for gentleman. References. Address H. B., this office. 1ntf

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

BOOTHE & McGINN, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW Rooms 6 and 7, Labbe building. 14nlm

MRS. I. CORNELIUS, CLAIRVOYANT, TEST and Developing Medium. Rooms 3 and 4, 281½ First st. 11olm

JUST OPENED—THE EASTERN DRESSMAKing, Cloak and Mantle establishment at 363 Third street, corner Mill. 17olm

CHAS. H. CARDINELL,
—AT—
Prentice's Music Store. 3ntf

NOTICE OF REMOVAL—R. ECKFORD MERchant Tailor, has removed to 125 Third street, bet. Washington and Alder. Give him a trial. 1nlm

MRS. F. DePRANS, METAPHYSICIAN AND Teacher of Christian Science, 283 Ninth st., cor. Main. Class instructions $5. Consultation free. 16otf

MADAME TEITSWORTH, ST. PAUL'S OLDEST and best Clairvoyant, Fortune Teller and Natural Seer, has had 25 years' experience. Rooms at 101 Washington st. 31o7

MRS. T. J. PEABODY HAS RETURNED TO 281½ First st., bet. Main and Madison, room 19. Will heal the sick without drugs. Also Clairvoyant and Developing Medium. 2n7

MRS. DOCTOR C. CARL, 258½ FIRST, ROOM 12—Magnetic healer, clairvoyant; handles successfully all kinds of chronic diseases; can give you information of the past and future. 5olm

CALEDONIA DYE WORKS, 53 PINE STREET, corner Third, Portland, Or. Mrs. M. Steele, Proprietress. Cleaning, Scouring and Dyeing in all branches. Fancy Dyeing a specialty. 25o14

ELECTRIC BELTS CURE NERVOUS TROUbles and Rheumatism rapidly and permanently. Dr. Sill's famous Electric Belts on sale by S. G. Skidmore & Co., 151 First st., druggists. Dr. Sill's office, First National Bank building.

SCHOOL of Civil, Mechanical, Mining Engineering, Surveying, Archit. Assay. 723 Market, San Francisco, Cal. A. VAN DER NAILLEN. Circular.

J. H. FISK, ANALYTICAL CHEMIST AND assayer. Analyses made and assaying done at the lowest rates. Office 104 First street, Portland, Or.

REWARD—I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TEN dollars for the arrest and conviction of any person caught stealing the Daily or Sunday Oregonian south of Alder st. 24m D. J. MOORE, Route Agent.

NOTICE—ALL PARTIES INDEBTED TO O'Shea Bros. will please call at their old stand, Third and Ash, and settle the same. All persons having bills against O'Shea Bros. call and collect the same. (2n3) O'SHEA BROS.

BR. SHIP "EMBLEM," CAPT. LEWIS, FROM Yokohama.—Neither the master nor the undersigned consignees of the above-named vessel will be responsible for any debts that may be contracted by the crew. JAMES LAIDLAW & CO., Consignees.

BR. BARK ALLONBY, CAPT. STEELE, FROM San Pedro.—Neither the master nor the undersigned consignees of the above-named vessel will be responsible for any debts that may be contracted by the crew. G. CÆSAR & CO., Consignees.

JOHN THOMPSON & CO. HAVE BEEN APpointed agents for the purchase of rag stock for the Columbia River Paper Co., and are prepared to purchase, for cash, Rags, Burlaps, Manila rope and all other kinds of Paper Stock, Old Iron and Metal of all kinds. 45 and 47 E st. Portland, Oregon. 4mtf

I HAVE THIS DAY SOLD MY ENTIRE INterest in the City Dairy to C. Roth & Bro., and wish to take this means of thanking my former customers for their patronage and recommend to them the new firm. J. SPILLMANN.
Nov. 1, 1888. 2n3

WE HAVE THIS DAY PURCHASED THE milk business of Mr. J. Spillmann, known as the City Dairy, and wish to speak for the patronage heretofore so kindly shown him, feeling confident that we can supply all demands in our line in the most satisfactory manner. C. ROTH & BRO.
Nov. 1, 1888. 2n3

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVE THIS DAY sold out entire interest in the butcher business to Spaulding, Papworth & Co., who will continue business at our old stand. Thanking the public most cordially for their very liberal patronage, and hoping the public will favor our successors with the same, we remain, most respectfully, O'SHEA BROS.

The firms of Spaulding & Papworth and Burckhardt & May have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of Spaulding, Papworth & Co.
SPAULDING & PAPWORTH.
BURCKHARDT & MAY.

All accounts due the late firm of Spaulding & Papworth will be collected by the same.
SPAULDING & PAPWORTH.
Portland, Or., Nov. 1, 1888. 1n4

### FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE HALF BLOCK ON CRICKET ground, South Portland. Inquire 149 Taylor st.

QUARTER BLOCK, N. E. COR. H & TWELFTH streets, for sale. Address DUGAN BROS., Salem. Oregon. 19o4f

FOR SALE—CITY PROPERTY—SEVEN LOTS & five houses. Apply to Thomas Brasel, 130 11th street, corner H. 22o14

$625 CASH—ONE OF THE BEST QUARTER blocks in Tibbett's add. to East Portland. Apply to J. F. Compton, 112 First st. 3n10

SOUTHERN PORTLAND—A FEW FIRST-CLASS lots in this beautiful suburb, on installments. A. E. Borthwick, 133½ First st., cor. Alder, upstairs. 30o

$150—A BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE BLOCK AT Yaquina Bay, overlooking the ocean; will double in value within six months. Inquire of J. F. Compton, 112 First st. 3n10

FOR SALE—LOT 30x100 AND GOOD HOUSE of eight rooms, on U street, East Portland, for one week only, $1800. Apply to S. Walker, owner, cor. Water and Gibbs street, South Portland. 1n7t

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY JUST SOUTH OF the Home, near improved streets, lots on monthly installments of $15. Move on one, and the rent you are now throwing away will pay for it.
MULTNOMAH REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
7olm 149 First Street, Upstairs.

CLOVERDALE.—I WILL SELL YOU NICE level lots in the Cloverdale Tract for $100, on installments. These lots are on or within a few hundred feet of the Portland & Vancouver R. R. Intending purchasers will be taken to Cloverdale and return free. If you think of investing somewhere in this vicinity, go and look at these lots. Call on John M. Pittinger, 114 First st., cor. Washington, or at his office in Albina. 8n3

WOMEN OR MEN WHO ARE DRAWING salaries have the grandest opportunity in the world to make money by buying suburban 50x100 feet lots on the installment plan. The West Portland Lot scheme offers the best inducements to buyers. A street railway is guaranteed. This is a big inducement, and for $100 at $10 per month you are certain of getting either a nicely located lot in West Portland or else an 80 acre timber lot worth big money. Inquire at Room 1, Odd Fellows' building, Portland, Oregon. 27otf

FOR SALE—$1750 WILL BUY 208 ACRES OF land and a double circular sawmill and planer, dwelling house, etc., located on Deep creek, Clackamas county, two miles from Eagle Creek P. O., and in a good neighborhood. For further information call at the mill or address J. L. Bailey, Eagle Creek, Clackamas county, Oregon. 24o12

FOR SALE—LOT, GOOD HOUSE AND BARN, on East side; a bargain. Apply to S. Mathiesen, 7th st. bet. Adams and Jefferson, Stephens add. 19atf

### BUSINESS CHANCES.

30 COLUMBIA ST.—FOR SALE—FURNITURE of nine-room house; pantry and bathroom; house full of roomers. Call at 30 Columbia. 30o7

OFFICE, WELL FURNISHED, WITH SAFE etc.; everything requisite; for sale. Apply Room 11, Portland Savings Bank. Rent $10. 30o7

FOR SALE—A NICE BUSINESS IN A1 LOCAtion; capital required, $4000. Owner going to Europe. Address M. B., care Oregonian. 13olm

PARTNER—HALF INTEREST IN THE BEST paying cash business on First street. New stock of goods, new store, fine fixtures. Rent only $50. Daily sales $50 to $75; $2000 needed. Address Novelty store, care Oregonian. 1t

IF YOU WISH TO DO BUSINESS AND MAKE money you must have a steady, quiet nerve and be healthy. Dr. Sill's Electric Belts cure all nervous and tired feelings; tried and tested for 7 years. On sale by Skidmore & Co., druggists, 151 First st. Dr. Sill's office, in First National Bank building.

431 THIRD ST.—FOR SALE—GOOD PAYING, well furnished lodging house; well established and full of permanent roomers. 10o-tf

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE DRUG STORE IN Eastern Washington territory, doing good business; satisfactory reasons for selling. Inquire of Snell, Heitshu & Woodard. 13o-tf

### FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—AN UPRIGHT PIANO. INQUIRE R. A. Frame, Room 10, 133½ First st. 3n3

SALE OF BONDS.—BY ORDER OF THE BOARD of County Commissioners of Nez Perce county, Idaho, dated Oct. 17, 1888, and under authority of an act of congress approved May 14, 1888, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the County Treasurer of Nez Perce county, Idaho, on or before Nov. 12, 1888, for the purchase of thirty thousand dollars worth of Nez Perce county's bonds. Bonds will bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, interest payable annually at office of County Treasurer. Bonds will be issued in denominations of one thousand dollars each. First three thousand will mature in 1899, and three thousand each year thereafter until all are paid. P. M. DAVIS,
County Treasurer, Nez Perce Co., Idaho.
Lewiston, I. T., Oct. 23, 1888. 20o7

FOR SALE—TWO BUILDINGS SITUATED ON the corner of North Front and N streets in this city. For particulars inquire at the Northern Pacific Terminal Company's office, corner of Third and Morrison sts. 15o-tf

### WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS WHOLESALE GROCERS, corner North Front and D sts., Portland, Oregon.

CORBITT & MACLEAY WHOLESALE GROcers and Commission Merchants, 54 and 56 Front street Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROcers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 46 and 48 Front street, Portland, Oregon.

### WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.

FREEBORN & CO., JOBBERS AND RETAILers of wall paper and window shades. The leading wall paper house of the Northwest. New designs constantly arriving. 127 and 129 Third street.

### WHOLESALE FURNISHING GOODS.

DITTENHOEFER, HAAS & CO., MANUFACturers and Jobbers of Men's Furnishing Goods. Sole manufacturers of the celebrated Iron Clad Overalls. 61 Front st., Portland, Or.

### FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture and chattels of any description (without removal) or personal note. G. H. DEDMAN, 90½ st.

---

[illegible]

Immense Stock of New and Elegant Goods.

Latest Styles!
Best Quality!
Perfect Fit!

An unequaled selection of Frock and Sack Business and Dress Suits.

OVERCOATS.

Light, Medium and Heavy; all qualities and colors, $10 00 to $40 00.

Boys' Clothing

We are now showing some exceptionally serviceable and exceptionally low-priced Boys' Suits, which it will well repay parents to examine before making a decision.

Short Pants Suits

14 years and under.

[illegible]

Ages 12 to 17 years.

AN UNEQUALED SELECTION
—OF—
Furnishing Goods
FOR MEN AND BOYS

[illegible]

The Leading Clothier,
Merchant Tailor and Hatter
of the Northwest,
135 FIRST STREET, COR. ALDER.

---

A. B. STEINBACH & CO.
POPULAR
Clothiers and Hatters,

Men's, Youths' and Children's
Suits and Overcoats
Furnishing Goods
and Hats
For the Present Season.

LATEST FASHIONS,
NEWEST STYLES,
CHOICEST QUALITIES.

Largest Stock in the Northwest
—FOR—
Big, Little, Old and Young.

There is nothing that gives a man so much annoyance and trouble as an ill-fitting suit of clothes or an overcoat that chokes up under a man's ears, or a pair of pants that crawl up to your knees when you sit down. The reason for all this is they are not shaped right.

A. B. Steinbach & Co's.

Clothing conforms to your body. It is made to bend with you. Come in and for once be becomingly and comfortably dressed.

Our illustrated catalogue containing 64 pages with plain rules for self measurement is sent postpaid to any address.

SEND FOR ONE.

A. B. STEINBACH & CO.
Cor. First and Morrison Sts.

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[illegible]

SPECIAL AND UNSURPASSED

BARGAINS

FOR THIS WEEK.

Read Carefully! Read Carefully!

SILKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| All Silk Surah (Black only, worth 90c) | 65 | per yard |
| All Silk Surahs (black and colors, worth $1) | 75 | " |
| All Silk Surahs (black and colors, extra quality, worth $1 25) | 95 | " |
| All Silk Rhadames (black only, worth $1 25) | 90 | " |
| All Silk Rhadames (black and colors, super quality, worth $1 50) | 96 | " |
| All Silk Rhadames (black only, extra quality, worth $1 75) | $1 20 | " |
| All Silk Rhadames (black and colors, elegant quality, worth $2) | 1 45 | " |

FRENCH DRESS GOODS.

42-in. French Batiste de Chines ............ $1 00 per yard
(All wool, new. The most popular goods of this season and exclusive with us. Black and colors.

43-in. All Wool Extra French Henrietta Cloths .......... $1 00 per yard
Black and colors. Super quality. This week only.

42-in. All Wool French Drap d' Almas ............ 75 per yard.
Black and colors, extra weight. Very popular.

42-in. All Wool French Basket Foules ............ 60 per yard
Black and colors. New weave. Elegant.

36-in. Super All Wool French Cashmeres ............ 50 per yard
Black and colors, 48 shades. Light and dark.

DOMESTIC DRESS GOODS.

TWO OF THE GREATEST BARGAINS WE HAVE EVER OFFERED

LOT 1—54-inch All Wool, Heavy Cloth Suitings, worth $1 per yard, offered this week only, at ............ 59 per yard

LOT 2—38-inch All Wool Heavy Cloth Suitings, checks, stripes and plaids at ............ 40 per yard

These Prices are for This Week Only

MEIER & FRANK.

First, Second and Taylor Sts.

---

Moore
CRAYON ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER,
SUCCESSOR TO
Abell & Son.
29 Washington St., Portland, Or.
Duplicate Copies of Abell's Negatives supplied at Greatly REDUCED RATES.

---

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the City Clerk of the City of Sprague, W. T., to 6 o'clock P. M., November 19, 1888, for the construction of a complete system of water works for said city, in accordance with the plans now on file in the office of the said City Clerk. The contractors will be required to furnish a bond to be approved by the City Council in the amount of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of said contract according to the terms thereof. Said contract will be awarded to the lowest and most responsible bidder who shall give the required security. A bond in the sum of $1000 must accompany each bid, conditioned that the bidder will enter into the contract upon the terms submitted by him, and that he will give the bond required as aforesaid. The Council reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
Dated Sprague, W. T., Oct. 3, 1888.
11o30) W. E. LOTTMAN, Clerk City of Sprague.

---

The Farmers' & Mechanics' Store

One Price to All!

SOLE AGENCY MME. DEMOREST'S RELIABLE PATTERNS

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

We do not desire to hurt anybody, but we do not intend to keep our stock over for next season. We propose to sell it right NOW, and you will find us right at the head of the column in the way of low prices. Our sale will commence

MONDAY, NOV. 5th,

And continue as long as the Jackets hold out.

Ladies' Jackets. Ladies' Jackets!

No Reserve; they MUST GO!

[illegible]

No Old Styles; no Damaged Goods.

READ OUR PRICES.

IT WILL BE TIME WELL SPENT.

OUR BULLETIN:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 682-0—Check and Stripe Jackets | regular price | $2 00 | will go for $1 25 |
| 603-4—Striped Satinet Jackets | regular price | 2 25 | will go for 1 50 |
| 607-5—Navy, Goblin and Terra Cotta Jackets | " | 3 50 | will go for 2 50 |
| 621-8—Navy and Brown Niggerhead Jackets | " | 3 50 | will go for 2 75 |
| 814-21—Black Berlin Twill Jackets | regular price | 3 50 | will go for 2 25 |
| 203-3—Checked Cassimere Jackets | regular price | 4 00 | will go for 3 00 |
| 712-4—Venetian Cloth Brown and Terra Cotta Jackets | | 4 00 | will go for 3 00 |
| 857-2—Terra Cotta and Goblin Twilled Jackets | | 5 00 | will go for 3 50 |
| 285-4—Venetian Twill (new shades) Jackets, | reg. price | 6 50 | will go for 5 00 |
| 210-6—Beaver, French Gray, Brown Jackets, | " | 6 50 | will go for 5 00 |
| 2503—Black Stockinet (Fine) Jackets, | regular price | 7 00 | will go for 5 50 |
| 2203—Beaver Tailor-made (new shades) Jackets | | 11 50 | will go for 8 50 |
| 1518<br>2514 Braided Beaver Jackets | regular price | 12 00 | will go for 8 75 |
| 610-2—Black Astrachan Jackets | regular price | 6 00 | will go for 4 75 |
| 223-9—Black Astrachan Jackets | regular price | 10 00 | will go for 7 50 |
| 264-8—Black Astrachan Jackets | regular price | 12 50 | will go for 9 00 |

Sealette Plush Jackets.

Regular Price $20 and $22.50.

Your Choice for $12!

THEY WILL GO! And very quick at that. We have about 275 Jackets, all told. Come early if you wish to secure proper size and choice of garments

NO GARMENTS LAID ASIDE

And no garments exchanged during this sale.

The Farmers' & Mechanics' Store,

200, 202, 204, 206 First St., 6 and 8 Taylor St.

---

EVER THE SAME!

THE FINEST GOODS!
LOWEST PRICES!
LATEST STYLES!
ALWAYS AHEAD!

FOREVER ON TOP!

—THE—

[illegible]

—OF—

SHIVELY'S NEW STORE, No. 287 First St.,

Will be continued during the month of November, and thereafter indefinitely.

It is no longer doubted that Shively offers the greatest inducements to purchasers of all lines of Dry Goods and Notions, but inasmuch as other dealers are seeking to attract trade by placing a very low price on one or more articles for a single day, while they keep everything else at the highest notch, we have resolved to place

EVERY ARTICLE in our line at SPECIAL DAY PRICES.

Just opened, a sample lot of CLOAKS—$1500 worth of Drummers' Sample Cloaks—to be sold at Factory Cost. Call and see the goods.

W. B. SHIVELY,
287............FIRST STREET............287

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WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, lost manhood, etc. I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, free of charge. Address, PROF. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

[illegible]

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Newcastle, Dentist—TEETH without plates, Cocaine for Painless Extraction. Office, S. W. corner First and Yamhill streets, rooms 7 and 8.

CORNS AND BUNIONS SKILLfully treated by Dr. A. S. AHRENSTEIN, room 12, 136 First street, corner of Morrison. Consultation free. 9olm

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### U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT

PORTLAND, Nov. 3, 5 P. M.

| Place of Observation. | Hight of Bar. | Ch'ge last 24 hours | Ther | Wind direction. | Rain fall inch | State of Wthr |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Portland | 30.12 | —06 | 49 | S | .04 | Cl'dy |
| Olympia | 30.08 | —06 | 42 | S | .18 | Cl'dy |
| Roseburg | 30.18 | —08 | 50 | E | .00 | Clear |
| Red Bluff | 29.96 | —10 | 66 | N | .00 | Fair |
| Sacramento | 29.94 | —08 | 62 | N | T | Cl'dy |
| Tatoosh | 30.06 | .... | 44 | E | .02 | Clear |
| Spokane | 30.06 | .... | 40 | SW | .03 | Rain |
| Walla Walla | 30.12 | .... | 49 | SW | .00 | Clear |
| Ft. Canby | 30.08 | —04 | 50 | S | .00 | Fair |
| Eureka | 30.14 | .... | 52 | N | .00 | Clear |

Local Report.

| Pacific Coast Time | Bar. | Tem | Rlte Hum | Direc of W'd | Vlo of W'd | Rain | Wthr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 A. M. | 30.19 | 44 | 86 | S | 5 | .02 | Fair |
| 5 P. M. | 30.12 | 49 | 80 | S | 8 | .04 | Cl'dy |

Maximum temperature, 54.5; Minimum temperature, 42.0. River, 3.8 feet; change, 0.8 feet.

| | Normal | Mean | D'p'tr from Nrml. | Total excess or defici'ncy since 1st of present mo. | Total excess or defici'ncy since Jan. 1, 1888. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Temp'rture. | 46. | 46. | .0 | 10. | 357. |
| Precipt'n. | .22 | .04 | —18 | —.32 | —7.35 |

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—Indications for twenty-four hours for Oregon and Washington territory: Fair weather in Southern Oregon, light rains elsewhere; southwesterly winds; slightly cooler.

### PASSENGER LIST.

OVERLAND.

Northern Pacific—Passed Drummond, November 2—A Crawford and wife, B. Mountjoy, Geo. M. Noble. For the Sound—J. S. Priest, A. A. Morgan, E. D. Otto, E. E. Myers, H. S. Rhodes, Jas. Morris, A. Hyluden, E. P. Mand, C. N. Kelly, G. M. Mebber, M. H. Wheatbone, G. S. Kitchell and H. W. Dobbins, Mrs. Frank Foss, Mrs. Shorer and 39 second class.

Oregon & California—Passed Medford, Nov. 3, to arrive over O. & C.:—George W. Lynch, F. T. Barlow, Mrs. N. B. Hale, David Wingate, Mrs. S. C. Irving and daughter, F. S. Prescott, J. M. Woodbridge and wife, E. Detricks, Wilson White, J. P. Treanor, W. L. Chalmers, H. M. McCartney, Cal Mendell, T. G. Leary, G. Blanchard and wife, B. J. Carr, M. Simeon, H. A. Wright, C. A. Evans, G. H. Staley, H. G. Meyer, wife and child and eighteen immigrants.

STEAMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—Following is the passenger list of the steamer State of California, sailing to-day for Portland: D. Johnson, Miss C. Jones, Miss E. Slader, Miss A. Willard, I. Serra, G. Mosaletti, G. E. Eles, J. E. Biggs, John Lintz, Mrs. A. L. Fuller, N. T. Whitz, J. H. Henderson, J. S. Shelen, J. G. Webber, J. T. Whittington, H. F. Clark, J. A. Steltzer, J. Seize, wife and sister, G. F. Tilghum, Miss M. Shem, Leon Lobe, Cecile Lobe, O. Joseph, O. McGavey, I. Smith, J. Robertson, Capt. Honeyman.

### BRIEF MENTION.

Musical goods in all lines at the Kohler & Chase Music House.

The ladies of the First Congregational church will hold their annual bazaar early in December.

The damp weather has had no effect upon business at the New York. The year around witnesses a large patronage daily.

Home is made attractive in the possession of a piano such as you can get only at the Kohler & Chase Music House, 71 Morrison street.

Y. M. C. A. GYMNASIUM.—The gymnasium of the Y. M. C. A., since the repairs lately made, is now in fine shape and as well equipped as any along this coast. A new heating apparatus has recently been fitted up in the bathroom. This heats the water direct, and consequently not so much heat is lost as when the hot water was conveyed to the bathrooms through circuitous pipes from the floor below.

QUITE A DIFFERENCE.

"A man may be good-humored and yet no be a good humorist." There is no humor, but lots of wisdom in this statement of A. F. Garey, business manager of the "Southern Planter and Farmer" of Richmond, Va. He says: "I have suffered with liver complaint for several years, and have spent several thousand dollars in doctors' bills. I've got more benefit from one box of Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills than from all the doctors."

CATARRH CURED.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a recipe which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren St., New York City, will receive the recipe free of charge.

Pullman reservations made for all points East via the Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

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Lombard Investment Company
Boston, Mass., and Kansas City, Mo.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - $1,500,000.
Loan Money on Improved Farm and City Property in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, on long time in sums to suit.
S. S. KING, Manager,
20 Stark Street, Portland, Or.

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## PORTLAND AND VICINITY.

HE DIDN'T TIE THE HORSES.—A certain young man, who is employed upon the second story of the O. R. & N. offices, is very fond of buggy riding. He has also developed an abnormal affection for a certain particular team at one of the stables. Accordingly, Friday afternoon he started out to enjoy himself. He had not proceeded far when he took a notion to dismount and see a friend. Leaving the team standing, he went into the store where his friend was quartered. The horses, although ordinarily gentle, were in good spirits, and finding themselves unguarded, made a wild dash for liberty down First street, and at the corner of A collided with a truck. One of them became at once disengaged, quickly turned tail and ran up First street, where he was captured by an attache of the stables at Market street. The other horse did not fare so luckily, but became entangled in the truck wagon, and sustained a severe rupture of the arteries in his right hind leg. He was taken to No. 45 Third street, where Dr. Carney soon tied up the arteries and sent the horse home, considerably the worse for loss of blood. The railroad clerk has not yet shown up at the stables, and will be apt in the future to tie his horses when he leaves them standing.

THE LUCKY NUMBER.—Two thousand one hundred and twelve draws the safe given away by Webb's Safe and Lock Company. The drawing took place at their salesroom, 149 Front street, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the presence of a large crowd of representative business men, and was conducted by a committee of the ticket holders, composed of the following well-known gentlemen: D. P. Thompson, John A. Child, J. C. Shofner, James Steel and J. A. Strowbridge, with Master Winnie Ward presiding blindfolded at the churn. The coupon tickets having been placed in the churn and thoroughly shaken up together, then one was drawn from the mass—and, lo! it was a blank—nobody's safe! Another one was drawn—again a blank. The blankety blank tickets set the crowd to thinking. Another coupon was drawn, this time a number, the lucky holder being E. G. Canfield, druggist, of Oregon City, who will find the safe at his disposal. The other 3999 ticket holders will have to buy their safes, and, of course, will see Webb, for what he doesn't know about safe work isn't worth knowing; besides that, he is building up a trade amongst us and should be patronized.

ORCHESTRAL UNION.—The first concert of the series of three will be given on Friday evening, November 9, at Masonic hall. The following excellent programme will be rendered:

| | |
|---|---|
| Overture—Seraglio | Mozart |
| Vocal solo—This Very Hour | Spicker |
| a. Cradle Song. b. Herz an Herz, Pizzicato Gavotte, for strings | Latann |
| Vocal solo—Nour Marchions Cetta Nuit | Masse |
| Selections from Lucrecia Borgia | Donizetti |
| Polish dance | Scharwenka |
| Vocal solo—Tell Her I Love Her So | De Faye |
| Landler—Two Little Comrades | Langey |
| Vocal solo—Mein Leibster ist Ein Hammerschmid | Krug |
| Autograph waltz | Strauss |

The soloist upon this occasion will be Mrs. E. J. Finck, soprano; Mr. E. K. Hoover, tenor. The orchestra will comprise twenty-eight performers. Tickets admitting one person to the three concerts are $2.50, and can be obtained at S. Harris's, 49 First street. No tickets for single concert will be sold.

FOR HONOLULU AND CHINA.—At 9 o'clock Friday morning the Coloma crossed the bar at the mouth of the Columbia. She had a large number of returning Chinese aboard, as has already been noticed in these columns, and also, from this locality, Mrs. J. V. Creighton and her daughter, who are accompanied by Mr. Creighton's mother; Mrs. L. Gould, George Strowbridge, Ashley Vantine, C. H. Brown and C. H. Lombard. On the evening prior to departure the young gentlemen of the party had a dinner party with friends. The cabin was laden with the perfume of flowers sent the voyagers to wish them bon voyage the same evening. Captain Noyes, writing from Astoria under date of the 31st, says the party was in good spirits, and with music and games at cards will have a happy time. The Coloma is expected to reach Honolulu about the 19th and Hong Kong within sixty days. The friends of Captain Noyes and his passengers will watch with interest the progress of the vessel.

TRIUMPHANT CAPT. COFFEE.—The competition at the Ladies' Bazar, given for the benefit of the cathedral, engendered by the offer of a fine gold-headed cane for the most popular militia captain of the O. N. G.'s First regiment, resulted yesterday evening in the triumph of Capt. Coffee of Company I. Capt. Coffee received in all 697 votes, to Capt. Moore's 663 of Company E, and 628 for Capt. Butterfield of Company C. The victorious backers of Capt. Coffee took the cane and repaired to his residence, where they surprised both the captain and his wife, who received them courteously. Mr. Frank Barrett made a few remarks in presenting the trophy, followed by Mr. W. Payne, to which Capt. Coffee happily responded. The contest on the bear skin is not yet decided, but will be continued next week.

A. O. U. W. FRATERNAL VISIT.—Under the auspices of Hope Lodge No. 1, A. O. U. W., a fraternal visit was made to Sellwood Lodge No. 115 on Saturday evening. Hope Lodge chartered the steamer Sellwood to convey the visiting members from Portland. Every lodge in the city was represented; also Seaside Lodge No. 12, of Astoria, Protection Lodge No. 2 of Salem, Washington Lodge No. 9, Olympia, Aumsville No. 90, Charity No. 91 of Nebraska, Osage lodge No. 151 of Missouri; also Phœnix legion No. 1 Select Knights. Under the good of the order speeches were made by Grand Recorder J. T. Brown, Grand Foreman T. A. Stephens, D. D. G. M.; J. P. Burkhart and others. After which all partook of a bounteous repast furnished by the members of Sellwood lodge.

ONLY A CHIMNEY ON FIRE.—An alarm sounded from box 3 at about 11 o'clock yesterday morning called out the entire fire department. The trouble was all caused by a small blaze in the chimney of the Willamette hotel, at No. 227 Front street. In less than three minutes after the gong sounded the streets and walks about the hotel were literally packed with anxious spectators and anticipating youngsters; but before the department arrived the fire had been put out. There was no loss sustained. It is wonderful what a great stir and excitement a little fire (a chimney fire at that) will make.

TURNED TOO SHORT.—As the Oregon & California west side train was passing up Fourth street yesterday afternoon, a small buggy loaded with groceries was standing on the track between Alder and Morrison streets. The driver attempted to turn out, but the horse, frightened by the coming train, turned short around, and in turning broke one of his fore wheels to smithereens. When last seen he was considering the advisability of fastening a sled-runner to the axle and proceeding with three wheels.

NO TRACE OF THE $10,000 PACKAGE.—Postal inspector George C. Stuart, of New York, who has been in Portland the past two months, tracing up the robbery of the $10,000 package mailed by the First National bank of Portland to the Chemical National bank of New York, left for the East yesterday. He examined into the matter, both in Portland and New York, and from what can be learned he has found nothing in his investigation placing any blame on the Portland office for the loss of the package.

REAL ESTATE.—The indications point to a considerable increased activity in sales during the past week, and we notice that prices are advancing in favored quarters. We also notice an unusual amount of building, considering the season. It is mostly noticeable on the east side and towards Mount Tabor. The agents who are selling Sunnyside report large sales of lots, which is owing to the certainty of the price of lots being advanced twenty-five per cent. in a few days, the rush for lots having almost become a scramble.

SAILING DATES FOR NOVEMBER.—Following are the sailing dates of the O. R. & N. steamers during November: From Portland: Elder, Sunday, 4th; State, Thursday, 8th; Columbia, Monday, 12th; Oregon, Friday, 16th; State, Tuesday, 20th; Columbia, Saturday, 24th; Oregon, Wednesday, 28th. From San Francisco: State, 3d; Columbia, Wednesday, 7th; Oregon, Sunday, 11th; State, Thursday, 15th; Columbia, Monday, 19th; Oregon, Friday, 23d; State, Tuesday, 27th.

SALE OF LADIES' JACKETS.—As will be seen by referring to our advertising columns, the Farmers' and Mechanics' store commence their great sale of jackets to-morrow morning.

BEGINNING TO ASSUME SHAPE.—The work of arranging the exhibits at the new Immigration rooms is well under way. A large stand has been built in the center of the room running nearly its entire length. The under portion of this, which is partitioned off into many little boxes, will be used for the reception of vegetables and fruits. On both sides of the upper railing are being tacked small bunches of different grains, which, when completed, will present a very attractive appearance.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—A. B. Richardson, auctioneer, will sell to-morrow, Monday, November 5, at 11 o'clock A. M., lots 3 and 4 in block No. 250, together with beautiful residence, containing ten rooms, grand hall, bath rooms and patent water closets. The grounds are beautifully laid out and inclosed with substantial stone fence. Lots 5 and 6 in block No. 250 will also be sold at same time and place, corner of Eighth and Taylor streets.

HOMES IN THE COUNTRY.—Two little boys under the care of the Boys and Girls' Aid Society, were last night taken to The Dalles by Officer Woods. From The Dalles they will be taken out in the country, where good homes will be provided for them. Freed from the vices of the city these young boys, many of whom are incorrigible at their homes, grow up into good and useful young men.

WILL MEET THE DEMAND.—Moore & Starr, of the Pioneer wood-yard, have just had another new sawing machine added to their equipments for sawing hard wood. Heretofore they have not been able to fill orders offered for sawed wood. Mr. Moore, manager of the firm, says if two saws will not do the work he will put in the third one, as they intend to be punctual in filling orders.

BROKE A WHEEL.—About 4:30 yesterday afternoon a heavy-laden truck wagon was coming up Main street, and when about opposite the court-house one of the fore axles gave way and broke down. The driver good-humoredly unhitched his team and secured aid from a fellow-driver, who carried the load to its destination. The wagon will be repaired to-morrow.

HOW THE STRAWS FLOAT.—L. H. Griffith telegraphed THE OREGONIAN from Ashland yesterday to the effect that he had made a canvass of the vote on the Oregon & California train (south bound) with the following result: Republicans, 43; democrats, 25; prohibition, 3; equal suffrage, 1; American party, 1. There were six foreigners.

A DOUBLE HOUSE.—Nine rooms on each side, full lot, 50x100 feet, on east side of Fifth street, between College and Lincoln. Price, $6500; will rent for $70 a month. This is the best bargain in Portland. The Portland Real Estate Co., 4½ Washington street.

HOMES WANTED FOR GIRLS.—There are two little girls, aged respectively 10 years and 12 years, who are now in the care of the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society and for whom homes are desired in the country. No one residing in the city need apply for them.

WILL REOPEN TO-MORROW.—Mr. H. B. Litt's suit and cloak house will be open as usual to-morrow. Those who have not worked at Mr. Litt's residence will please report Monday at the usual hour, as the workrooms are in good order.

WHEAT FOR QUEENSTOWN.—Two vessels which cleared for Queenstown yesterday carried away 118,819 bushels of wheat. The British bark County of Pembroke had 54,016 bushels, and the British ship Eastern Monarch 64,803 bushels.

MANAGER HOLCOMB'S RETURN.—Vice-President and General Manager Holcomb, of the Union Pacific system, is still in New York. At the O. R. & N. office it is understood that he will return in about five or six weeks.

TO-DAY the Portland & Vancouver railway will run trains as follows: Leave L street, East Portland, at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 5:30 P. M. Leave Columbia river 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 4, 6 P. M.

OREGON CITY.—One hundred pairs of Oregon City Woolen Mills Blankets will be [illegible] Price $4.50. [illegible]

# CRESSY.

—BY—

## BRET HARTE,

Author of "The Luck of Roaring Camp," "A Millionaire of Rough and Ready," Etc.

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### CHAPTER I.

As the master of the Indian Spring school emerged from the pine woods into the little clearing before the school-house, he stopped whistling, put his hat less jauntily on his head, threw away some wild flowers he had gathered on his way, and otherwise assumed the severe demeanor of his profession and his mature age—which was at least twenty. Not that he usually felt this an assumption; it was a firm conviction of his serious nature that he impressed others, as he did himself, with the blended austerity and *ennui* of deep and exhausted experience.

The building which was assigned to him and his flock by the board of education of Tuolumne county, California, had been originally a church. It still bore a faded odor of sanctity, mingled, however, with a later and slightly alcoholic breath of political discussion, the result of its weekly occupation under the authority of the board as a tribune for the enunciation of party principles and devotion to the liberties of the people. There were a few dog-eared hymn-books on the teacher's desk, and the blackboard but imperfectly hid an impassioned appeal to the citizens of Indian Spring to "Rally" for Stebbins as supervisor. The master had been struck with the size of the black type in which this placard was printed, and with a shrewd perception of its value to the round wandering eyes of his smaller pupils, allowed it to remain as a pleasing example of orthography. Unfortunately, although subdivided and spelt by them in its separate letters with painful and perfect accuracy, it was collectively known as "Wally," and its general import productive of vague hilarity.

Taking a large key from his pocket, the master unlocked the door and threw it open, stepping back with a certain precaution begotten of his experience in once finding a small but sociable rattlesnake coiled up near the threshold. A slight disturbance which followed his intrusion showed the value of that precaution, and the fact that the room had been already used for various private and peaceful gatherings of animated nature. An irregular attendance of yellow-birds and squirrels dismissed themselves hurriedly through the broken floor and windows, but a golden lizard stiffened suddenly into stony fright on the edge of an open arithmetic, touched the heart of the master so strongly by its resemblance to some kept-in and forgotten scholar who had succumbed over the task he could not accomplish, that he was seized with compunction.

Recovering himself, and re-establishing, as it were, the decorous discipline of the room by clapping his hands and saying "Sho!" he passed up the narrow aisle of benches, replacing the forgotten arithmetic, and, picking up from the desks here and there certain fragmentary pieces of plaster and crumbling wood that had fallen from the ceiling, as if this grove of academus had been shedding its leaves overnight. When he reached his own desk he lifted the lid and remained for some moments motionless, gazing into it. His apparent meditation, however, was simply the combined reflection of his own features in a small pocket mirror in its recesses, and a perplexing doubt in his mind whether the sacrifice of his budding moustache was not essential to the professional austerity of his countenance. But he was presently aware of the sound of small voices, light cries and brief laughter scattered at vague and remote distances from the school house—not unlike the birds and squirrels he had just dispossessed. He recognized by these signs that it was 9 o'clock, and his scholars were assembling.

They came in their usual desultory fashion—the fashion of country school children the world over—irregularly, spasmodically and always as if accidentally; a few hand-in-hand, others driven ahead of or dropped behind their elders; some in straggling groups more or less coherent, and at times only connected by far off intermediate voices scattered on a space of half a mile, but never quite alone; always preoccupied by something else than the actual business on hand; appearing suddenly from ditches, behind trunks and between fence rails, cropping up in unexpected places along the road after vague and purposeless detours—seemingly going anywhere and everywhere but to school! So unlooked for, in fact, was their final arrival that the master, who had a few moments before failed to descry a single torn straw hat or ruined sun-bonnet above his visible horizon, was always startled to find them suddenly under his windows, as if, like the birds, they had alighted from the trees. Nor was their moral attitude towards their duty any the more varied; they always arrived as if tired and reluctant, with a doubting sulkiness that perhaps afterwards beamed into a charming hypocrisy, but invariably temporizing with their instincts until the last moment, and only relinquishing possible truancy on the very threshold. Even after they were marshaled on their usual benches, they gazed at each other every morning with a perfectly fresh astonishment and a daily recurring enjoyment of some hidden joke in this tremendous *rencontre*.

It had been the habit of the master to utilize these preliminary vagrancies of his little flock by inviting them on assembling to recount any interesting incident of their journey hither; or failing this, from their not infrequent shyness in expressing what had secretly interested them, any event that had occurred within their knowledge since they last met. He had done this, partly to give them time to recover themselves in that more formal atmosphere, and partly, I fear, because, notwithstanding his conscientious gravity, it greatly amused him. It also diverted them from their usual round-eyed, breathless contemplation of himself—a regular morning inspection which generally embraced every detail of his dress and appearance, and made every change or deviation the subject of whispered comment or stony astonishment. He knew that they knew him more thoroughly than he did himself, and shrunk from the intuitive vision of these small clairvoyants.

"Well?" said the master gravely.

There was the usual interval of bashful hesitation, verging on nervous hilarity or hypocritical attention. For the last six months this question by the master had been invariably received each morning as a veiled pleasantry which might lead to baleful information or conceal some query out of the dreadful books before him. Yet this very element of danger had its fascinations. Johnny Filgee, a small boy, blushed violently, and, without getting up, began hurriedly, in a high key, "Tige ith got," and then suddenly subsided into a whisper.

"Speak up, Johnny," said the master, encouragingly.

"Please, sir, it ain't anythin' he's seed—nor any real news," said Rupert Filgee, his elder brother, rising with family concern and frowning openly upon Johnny; "it's jest his foolishness; he oughter be licked." Finding himself unexpectedly on his feet, and apparently at the end of a long speech, he colored also and then said hurriedly: "Jimmy Snyder *he's* seed suthin'. Ask him!" and sat down—a recognized hero.

Every eye, including the master's, was turned on Jimmy Snyder. But that youthful observer, instantly diving his head and shoulders into his desk, remained there gurgling as if under water. Two or three nearest him endeavored with some struggling to bring him to an intelligible surface again. The master waited patiently. Johnny Filgee took advantage of the diversion to begin again in a high key, "Tige ith got thix," and subsided.

"Come, Jimmy," said the master, with a touch of peremptoriness. Thus adjured, Jimmy Snyder came up glowingly, and bristling with full stops and exclamation points. "Seed a black b'ar comin' outer Daves' woods," he said excitedly. "Nigh to me ez you be. 'N big ez a hoss. 'n snarlin'! 'n snappin'!—like go-hi! Kem along—ker—clump torords me. Reckoned he'd skeer me! Didn't skeer me worth a cent. I heaved a rock at him—I did now! (in defiance of murmurs of derisive comment)—'n he slid. Ef he'd kem up murder I'd hev up with my slate and swatted him over the shoot—bet your boots!"

The master here thought fit to interfere, and gravely point out that the habit of striking bears as large as a horse with a school slate was equally dangerous to the slate (which was also the property of Tuolumne county) and to the striker; and that the verb "to swot" and the noun substantive "snoot" were likewise indefensible, and not to be tolerated. Thus admonished Jimmy Snyder, albeit unshaken in his faith in his own courage, sat down.

A slight pause ensued. The youthful Filgee, taking advantage of it, opened in a higher key, "Tige ith——" but the master's attention was here diverted by the searching eyes of Octavia Dean, a girl of eleven, who, after the fashion of her sex, preferred a personal recognition of her presence before she spoke. Succeeding in catching his eye, she threw back her long hair from her shoulders with an easy habitual gesture, rose, and with a faint accession of color said—

"Cressy McKinstry came home from Sacramento. Mrs. McKinstry told mother she's comin' back here to school."

The master looked up with an alacrity perhaps inconsistent with his cynical austerity. Seeing the young girl curiously watching him with an expectant smile, he regretted it. Cressy McKinstry, who was sixteen years old, had been one of the pupils he had found at the school when he first came. But as he had also found that she was there in the extraordinary attitude of being "engaged" to one Seth Davis, a fellow pupil of nineteen, and as most of the courtship was carried on freely and unceremoniously during school hours with the full permission of the master's predecessor, the master had been obliged to point out to the parents of the devoted couple the embarrassing effects of this association on the discipline of the school. The result had been the withdrawal of the lovers, and possibly the good will of the parents. The return of the young lady was consequently a matter of some significance. Had the master's protest been accepted or had the engagement itself been broken off? Either was not improbable. His momentary loss of attention was Johnny Filgee's great gain.

"Tige," said Johnny, with sudden and alarming distinctness, "ith got thix pupths—mothly yaller."

In the laugh which followed this long withheld announcement of an increase in the family of Johnny's yellow and disreputable setter "Tiger," who usually accompanied him to school and howled outside, the master joined with marked distinctness. Then he said, with equally marked severity, "Books!" The little *levee* was ended and school began.

It continued for two hours with short sighs, corrugations of small foreheads, the complaining cries and scratchings of slate pencils over slates, and other signs of minor anguish among the more youthful of the flock; and with more or less whisperings, movements of the lips, and unconscious soliloquy among the older pupils. The master moved slowly up and down the aisle with a word of encouragement or explanation here and there, stopping with his hands behind him to gaze abstractedly out of the windows, to the wondering envy of the little ones. A faint hum, as of invisible insects, gradually pervaded the school; the more persistent droning of a large bee had become dangerously soporific. The hot breath of the pines without had invaded the doors and windows; the warped shingles and weather-boarding at times creaked and snapped under the rays of the vertical and unclouded sun. A gentle perspiration broke out like a mild epidemic in the infant class; little curls became damp, brief lashes limp, round eyes moist, and small eyelids heavy. The master himself started and awoke out of a perilous dream of other eyes and hair to collect himself severely. For the irresolute, half-embarrassed, half-lazy figure of a man had halted doubtingly before the porch and open door. Luckily the children, who were facing the master with their backs to the entrance, did not see it.

Yet the figure was neither alarming nor unfamiliar. The master at once recognized it as Ben Dabney, otherwise known as "Uncle Ben," a good humored but not over bright miner, who occupied a small cabin on an unambitious claim in the outskirts of Indian Spring. His avuncular title was evidently only an ironical tribute to his amiable incompetency and heavy good nature, for he was still a young man with no family ties, and by reason of his singular shyness, not even a visitor in the few families of the neighborhood. As the master looked up, he had an irritating recollection that Ben had been already haunting him for the last two days, alternately appearing and disappearing in his path to and from school as a more than usually reserved and bashful ghost. This, to the master's cynical mind, clearly indicated that, like most ghosts, he had something of essentially selfish import to communicate. Catching the apparition's half-appealing eye, he proceeded to exorcise it with a portentous frown and shake of the head, that caused it to timidly wane and fall away from the porch, only however to reappear and wax larger a few minutes later at one of the side windows. The infant class hailing his appearance as a heaven-sent boon, the master was obliged to walk to the door and command him sternly away, when, retreating to the fence, he mounted the uppermost rail, and drawing a knife from his pocket, cut a long splinter from the rail, and began to whittle it in patient and meditative silence. But when recess was declared, and the relieved feelings of the little flock had vent in the clearing around the schoolhouse, the few who rushed to the spot found that Uncle Ben had already disappeared. Whether the appearance of the children was too inconsistent with his ghostly mission, or whether his heart failed him at the last moment, the master could not determine. Yet, distasteful as the impending interview promised to be, the master was vaguely and irritatingly disappointed.

A few hours later, when school was being dismissed, the master found Octavia Dean lingering near his desk. Looking into the girl's mischievous eyes, he good-humoredly answered their expectation by referring to her morning's news.

"I thought Miss McKinstry had been married by this time," he said, carelessly.

Octavia, swinging her satchel like a censor, as if she were performing some act of thurification over her completed tasks, replied demurely:

"Oh, no! dear no!—not *that*."

"So it would seem," said the master.

"I reckon she never kalkilated to, either," continued Octavia, slyly looking up from the corner of her lashes.

"Indeed!"

"No; she was just funning with Seth Davis, that's all."

"Funning with him?"

"Yes, sir. Kinder foolin' him, you know."

"Kinder foolin' him"

For an instant the master felt it his professional duty to protest against this most unmaidenly and frivolous treatment of the matrimonial engagement, but a second glance at the significant face of his youthful auditor made him conclude that her instinctive knowledge of her own sex could be better trusted than his imperfect theories. He turned toward his desk without speaking. Octavia gave an extra swing to her satchel, tossing it over her shoulder with a certain small coquettishness, and moved toward the door. As she did so the infant Filgee, from the safe vantage of the porch where he had lingered, was suddenly impelled to a crowning audacity. As if struck with an original idea, but apparently addressing himself to space, he cried out, "Crethy M'Kinthry likth teacher," and instantly vanished.

Putting these incidents sternly aside the master addressed himself to the task of setting a few copies for the next day as the voices of his departing flock faded from the porch. Presently a silence fell upon the little schoolhouse. Through the open door a cool, restful breath stole gently as if nature were again stealthily taking possession of her own. A squirrel boldly came across the porch, a few twittering birds charging in, stopped, beat the air hesitatingly for a moment with their wings, and fell back with bashfully protesting breasts aslant against the open door and the unlooked-for spectacle of the silent occupant. Then there was another movement of intrusion, but this time human, and the master looked up angrily to behold Uncle Ben.

He entered with a slow, exasperating step, lifting his large boots very high and putting them down again softly as if he were afraid of some insecurity in the floor, or figuratively recognized the fact that the pathways of knowledge were thorny and difficult. Reaching the master's desk and the ministering presence above it, he stopped awkwardly, and with the rim of his soft felt hat endeavored to wipe from his face the weak smile it had worn when he entered. It chanced also that he had halted before the minute stool of the infant Filgee and his large figure instantly assumed such Brobdingnagian proportions in contrast that he became more embarrassed than ever. The master made no attempt to relieve him, but regarded him with cold interrogation.

"I reckoned," he began, leaning one hand on the master's desk with affected ease, as he dusted his leg with his hat with the other. "I reckoned—that is—I allowed—I orter say—that I'd find ye alone at this time. Ye gin'rally are, ye know. It's a nice, sothin', restful, stoodious time, when a man-kin, so to speak, run back on his eddication and think of all he ever knowed. Ye're jist like me, and ye see I sorter spotted your ways to onct."

"Then why did you come here this morning and disturb the school?" demanded the master sharply.

"That's so, I sorter slipped up thar, didn't I?" said Uncle Ben with a smile of rueful assent. "You see I didn't allow to *come in* then, but on'y to hang round a leetle and kinder get used to it and it to me."

"Used to what?" said the master impatiently, albeit with a slight softening at his intruder's penitent expression.

Uncle Ben did not reply immediately, but looked round as if for a seat, tried one or two benches and a desk with his large hand as if testing their security and finally abandoning the idea as dangerous, seated himself on the raised platform beside the master's chair, having previously dusted it with the flap of his hat. Finding, however, that the attitude was not conductive to explanation, he presently rose again and picking up one of the school books from the master's desk, eyed it unskilfully upside down and then said hesitatingly.

"I reckon ye ain't usin' Dobell's 'rithmetic here?"

"No," said the master.

"That's bad. 'Pears to be played out—that Dobell feller. I was brought up on Dobell. And Parsing's grammar? Ye don't seem to be usin' Parsing's grammar either?"

"No," said the master, relenting still more as he glanced at Uncle Ben's perplexed face with a faint smile.

"And I reckon you'ld be saying the same of Jones's 'stronomy and algebry? Things hev changed. You've got all the new style here," he continued, with affected carelessness, but studiously avoiding the master's eye. "For a man ez was brought up on Parsons, Dobell and Jones, thar don't appear to be much show nowadays."

The master did not reply. Observing several shades of color chase each other on Uncle Ben's face, he bent his own gravely over his books. The act appeared to relieve his companion, who, with his eyes still turned toward the window, went on:

"Ef you'ld had them books—which you haven't—I had it in my mind to ask you suthen. I had an idea of—of—sort of reviewing my eddication; kinder going over the old books agin—just to pass the time; sorter running in yer arter school hours and doin' a little practicin', eh? You lookin' on me as an extry scholar—and I payin' ye as sich—but keepin' it 'twixt ourselves, you know—just for a pastime, eh?"

As the master smilingly raised his head he became suddenly and ostentatiously attracted to the window.

"Them jay birds out there is mighty peart, coming right up to the school house. I reckon they think it sort of restful, too."

"But if you really mean it, couldn't you use these books, Uncle Ben?" said the master cheerfully. "I dare say there's little difference—the principle is the same you know."

Uncle Ben's face, which had suddenly brightened, as suddenly fell. He took the book from the master's hand without meeting his eyes, held it at arm's length, turned it over and then laid it softly down upon the desk as if it were some excessively fragile article. "Certingly," he murmured with assumed reflective ease. "Certingly. The principle's all there." Nevertheless he was quite breathless, and a few beads of perspiration stood out upon his smooth, blank forehead.

"And as to writing, for instance," continued the master with increasing heartiness as he took notice of these phenomena, "you know *any* copy-book will do."

He handed his pen carelessly to Uncle Ben. The large hand that took it timidly not only trembled but grasped it with such fatal and hopeless unfamiliarity that the master was fain to walk to the window and observe the birds also.

"They 're mighty bold—them jays," said Uncle Ben, laying down the pen with scrupulous exactitude beside the book and gazing at his fingers as if he had achieved a miracle of delicate manipulation. "They don't seem to be afeared of nothing, do they?"

There was another pause. The master suddenly turned from the window.

"I tell you what, Uncle Ben," he said with prompt decision and unshaken gravity, "the only thing for you to do is to just throw over Dobell and Parsons and Jones and the old quill pen that I see you're accustomed to, and start in fresh as if you'd never known them. Forget 'em all, you know. It will be mighty hard, of course, to do that," he continued, looking out of the window, "but you must do it."

He turned back. The brightness that transfigured Uncle Ben's face at that moment brought a slight moisture into his own eyes. The humble seeker of knowledge said hurriedly that he would try.

"And begin again at the beginning," continued the master cheerfully. "Exactly like one of those—in fact, as if you *really* were a child again."

"That's so," said Uncle Ben, rubbing his hands delightedly, "that's me! Why, that's jest what I was sayin' to Roop—"

"Then you've already been talking about it?" intercepted the master in some surprise. "I thought you wanted it kept secret."

"Well, yes," responded Uncle Ben, dubiously. "But, you see, I sorter agreed with Roop Filgee that if you took to my ideas and didn't object, I'd give him two bits every time he'd kem here and help me of an arternoon when you was away, and kinder stand guard around the schoolhouse, you know, so as to keep the fellows off. And Roop's mighty sharp for a boy, ye know."

The master reflected a moment, and concluded that Uncle Ben was probably right. Rupert Filgee, who was a handsome boy of 14, was also a strongly original character, whose youthful cynicism and blunt, honest temper had always attracted him. He was a fair scholar, with a possibility of being a better one, and the proposed arrangement with Uncle Ben would not interfere with the discipline of school hours, and might help them both. Nevertheless, he asked good-humoredly:

"But couldn't you do this more securely and easily in your own house? I might lend you the books, you know, and come to you twice a week."

Uncle Ben's radiant face suddenly clouded. "It wouldn't be exactly the same kind o' game to me an' Roop," he said, hesitatingly. "You see, thar's the idea o' the school house, ye know, and the restfulness and the quiet an' the gen'ral air o' study. And the boys around town ez wouldn't think nothin' o' trapsen' into my cabin, if they spotted what I was up to thar, would never dream o' huntin' me here."

"Very well," said the master, "let it be here then." Observing that his companion seemed to be struggling with an inarticulate gratitude and an apparently inextricable buckskin purse in his pocket, he added quietly, "I'll set you a few copies to commence with," and began to lay out a few unfinished examples of Master Johnny Filgee's schclastic achievements.

"After thanking *you*, Mr. Ford," said Uncle Ben, faintly, "ef you'll jest kinder signify, you know, what you consider a fair—"

Mr. Ford turned quickly and dexterously offered his hand to his companion in such a manner that he was obliged to withdraw his own from his pocket to grasp it in return. "You're very welcome," said the master, "and as I can only permit this sort of thing gratuitously, you'd better *not* let me know that you propose giving anything even to Rupert." He shook Uncle Ben's perplexed hand again, briefly explained what he had to do, and saying that he would now leave him alone a few minutes, he took his hat and walked towards the door.

"Then you reckon," said Uncle Ben slowly, regarding the work before him, "that I'd better jest chuck them Dobell fellers overboard?"

"I certainly should," responded the master with infinite gravity.

"And sorter waltz in fresh like one o' them children?"

"Like a child," nodded the master as he left the porch.

A few moments later, as he was finishing his cigar in the clearing, he paused to glance in at the school room window. Uncle Ben, stripped of his coat and waistcoat, with his shirt sleeves rolled up on his powerful arms, had evidently cast Dobell and all misleading extraneous aid aside, and with the perspiration standing out on his foolish forehead, and his perplexed face close to the master's desk was painfully groping along towards the light in the tottering and devious tracks of Master Johnnie Filgee, like a very child, indeed!

### CHAPTER II.

As the children were slowly straggling to their places the next morning, the master waited for an opportunity to speak to Rupert. That beautiful but scarcely amiable youth was, as usual, surrounded and impeded by a group of his small female admirers, for whom, it is but just to add, he had a supreme contempt. Possibly it was this healthy quality that inclined the master towards him, and it was consequently with some satisfaction that he overheard fragments of his openly disparaging comments upon his worshipers.

"There!" to Clarinda Jones, "don't flop! And don't *you*," to Octavia Dean, "go on breathing over my head like that. If there's anything I hate it's having a girl breathing round me. Yes, you were! I felt it in my hair. And *you* too—you're always snoopin' and snoodgin'. Oh, yes, you want to know *why* I've got an extra copy book and another 'rithmetic, Miss Curiosity. Well, what would you give to know? Want to see if they're *pretty*?" (with infinite scorn at the adjective.) "No, they ain't *pretty*. That's all you girls think about—what's *pretty* and what's curious! Quit now! Come! Don't ye see teacher lookin' at you. Ain't you ashamed!"

He caught the master's beckoning eye and came forward, slightly abashed, with a flush of irritation still on his handsome face, and his chestnut curls slightly rumpled. One, which Octavia had covertly accented by twisting round her forefinger, stood up like a crest on his head.

"I've told Uncle Ben that you might help him here after school hours," said the master, taking him aside. "You may, therefore, omit your writing exercise in the morning and do it in the afternoon."

The boy's dark eyes sparkled. "And if it would be all the same to you, sir," he added earnestly, "you might sorter cave out in school that I was to be kept in."

"I'm afraid that would hardly do," said the master, much amused. "But why?"

"Rupert's color deepened. "So 'z to keep them darned girls from foolin' round me and followin' me back here."

"We will attend to that," said the master, smiling; a moment after he added more seriously: "I suppose your father knows that you are to receive money for this? And he doesn't object?"

"He! Oh, no!" returned Rupert, with a slight look of astonishment, and the same general suggestion of patronizing his progenitor that he had previously shown to his younger brother. "You needn't mind *him*."

In reality, Filgee *pere*, a widower of two years' standing, had tacitly allowed the discipline of his family to devolve upon Rupert. Remembering this, the master could only say "Very well," and good-naturedly dismiss the pupil to his seat and the subject from his mind.

The last laggard had just slipped in, the master had glanced over the occupied benches, with his hand upon the warning bell, when there was a quick step on the gravel, a flutter of skirts like the sound of alighting birds, and a young woman lightly entered.

In the rounded, untouched and untroubled freshness of her cheek and chin and the forward droop of her slender neck she appeared a girl of 15; in her developed figure and the maturer drapery of her full skirts she seemed a woman; in her combination of naive recklessness and perfect understanding of her person she was both. In spite of a few school books that jauntily swung from a strap in her gloved hand, she bore no resemblance to a pupil; in her pretty gown of dotted muslin with bows of blue ribbon on the skirt and corsage, and a cluster of roses in her belt she was as inconsistent and incongruous to the others as a fashion plate would have been in the dry and dog-eared pages before them. Yet she carried it off with a demure mingling of the *naivete* of youth and the *aplomb* of a woman, and as she swept down the narrow aisle, burying a few small wondering heads in the overflow of her flounces, there was no doubt of her reception in the arch smile that dimpled her cheek. Dropping a half courtesy to the master, the only suggestion of her equality with the others, she took her place at one of the larger desks, and resting her elbow on the lid began quietly to remove her gloves. It was Cressy McKinstry.

Irritated and disturbed at the girl's unceremonious entrance, the master for the moment recognized her salutation coldly and affected to ignore her elaborate appearance. The situation was embarrassing. He could not decline to receive her, as she was no longer accompanied by her lover, nor could he plead entire ignorance of her broken engagement; while to point out the glaring inappropriateness of costume would be a fresh interference he knew Indian Spring would scarcely tolerate. He could only accept such explanation as she might choose to give. He rang his bell as much to avert the directed eyes of the children as to bring the scene to a climax.

She had removed her gloves and was standing up.

"I reckon I can go on where I left off?" she said lazily, pointing to the books she had brought with her.

"For the present," said the master drily.

The first class was called. Later, when his duty brought him to her side, he was surprised to find that she was evidently already prepared with consecutive lessons, as if she were serenely unconscious of any doubt of her return, and as coolly as if she had only left school the day before. Her studies were still quite elementary, for Cressy McKinstry had never been a brilliant scholar, but he perceived, with a cynical doubt of its permanency, that she had bestowed unusual care upon her present performance. There was moreover, a certain defiance in it, as if she had resolved to estop any objection to her return on the score of deficiencies. He was obliged, in self-defense, to take particular note of some rings she wore, and a large bracelet that ostentatiously glittered on her white arm—which had already attracted the attention of her companions, and prompted the audible comment from Johnny Filgee that it was "truly gold." Without meeting her eyes he contented himself with severely restraining the glances of the children that wandered in her direction. She had never been quite popular with the school in her previous *role* of *fiancee*, and only Octavia Dean and one or two older girls appreciated its mysterious fascination, while the beautiful Rupert, secure in his avowed predilection for the middle-aged wife of the proprietor of the Indian Spring hotel, looked upon her as a precocious chit with more than the usual propensity to objectionable "breathing." Nevertheless the master was irritatingly conscious of her presence—a presence which now had all the absurdity of her ridiculous love experiences superadded to it. He tried to reason with himself that it was only a phase of frontier life, which ought to have amused him. But it did not. The intrusion of this preposterous girl seemed to disarrange the discipline of his life as well as of his school. The usual vague, far-off dreams in which he was in the habit of indulging during school hours, dreams that were, perhaps, superinduced by the remoteness of his retreat and a certain restful sympathy in his little auditors, which had made him—the grown up dreamer—acceptable to them in his gentle understanding of their needs and weaknesses—now seemed to have vanished forever.

At recess, Octavia Dean, who had drawn near Cressy and reached up to place her arm round the older girl's waist, glanced at her with a patronizing smile born of some rapid freemasonry, and laughingly retired with the others. The master at his desk and Cressy who had halted in the aisle, were left alone.

"I have had no intimation yet from your father or mother that you were coming back to school again," he began. "But I suppose *they* have decided upon your return?"

An uneasy suspicion of some arrangement with her former lover had prompted the emphasis.

The young girl looked at him with languid astonishment. "I reckon paw and maw ain't no objection," she said with the same easy ignoring of parental authority that characterized Rupert Filgee the day before, and which seemed to be a local peculiarity. "Maw *did* offer to come yer and see you, but I told her she needn't bother."

She rested her two hands behind her on the edge of a desk, and leaned against it, looking down upon the toe of her smart little shoe, which was describing a small semi-circle beyond the hem of her gown. Her attitude, which was half defiant, half indolent, brought out the pretty curves of her waist and shoulders. The master noticed it and became a trifle more austere.

"Then I am to understand that this is a permanent thing?" he asked coldly.

"What's that?" said Cressy interrogatively.

"Am I to understand that you intend coming regularly to school?" repeated the master curtly, "or is this merely an arrangement for a few days—until—"

"O," said Cressy comprehendingly, lifting her unabashed blue eyes to his, "you mean *that*. Oh, *that's* broke off. Yes," she added contemptuously, making a larger semi-circle with her foot, "that's over—three weeks ago."

"And Seth Davis—does he intend returning, too?"

"He!" she broke into a light girlish laugh. "I reckon not much! S'long 's I'm here, at least." She had just lifted herself to a sitting posture on the desk, so that her little feet swung clear of the floor in their saucy dance. Suddenly she brought her heels together and alighted. "So that's all?" she asked.

"Yes."

"Kin I go now?"

"Yes."

She laid her books one on the top of the other and lingered an instant.

"Been quite well?" she asked with indolent politeness.

"Yes—thank you."

"You're lookin' right peart."

She walked with a Southern girl's undulating languor to the door, opened it, then charged suddenly upon Octavia Dean, twirled her round in a wild waltz and bore her away; appearing a moment after on the playground demurely walking with her arm around her companion's waist in an ostentatious confidence at once lofty, exclusive and exasperating to the smaller children.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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## LOVE IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Detroit Free Press.

The next day after the affair at Burton's I went over to Andrews Fork, seven or eight miles away, and was made heartily welcome at the largest of the three cabins. Andrews had a daughter about 20 years old, and I soon under-stood that she was to be married next day. Indeed, the lucky young man was on the ground and waiting. He was a six-footer, slim as a toothpick, awkward as a calf, and dead in love. The girl was shy, but was not to be bluffed by my presence. When I entered the front door, the young man, who answered the name of Davy, ran out of the back. He felt confused and embarrassed, and, taking his seat on a log about thirty feet from the house, he hid his face as much as possible behind a sapling. Andrews called to him, then Mrs. Andrews called, but he put his finger in his mouth and would not come. Then his Susan went out and said:

"Now, Davy, what's the scrimmage? He'un hasn't come to hurt we'uns."

"I ain't scart."

"Then come long in. All of us will be ashamed of ye."

"Got a headache," said Davy, as he hung back.

"Honest?"

"Yes, orful honest. Feels like it 'us split."

"Shucks! You's bashful! You's afraid he'll poke fun at we'uns! But he won't, Davy. Pop's dun told him we're to jine, and he says it's right. He'un won't laff, Davy."

"Fur shore?"

"Fur snake shore. Come in, Davy."

She came leading him by the hand, and I did my best to put him at his ease. In this I succeeded so well that after dinner he took me into his confidence. We were lying under a tree, and I had given him the first cigar he ever saw, when he suddenly said:

"Would you run away?"

"What! From getting married?"

"Yes."

"No, sir-e-e! You are a lucky man to get such a girl as Sue."

"But folks'll laff."

"Let 'em laugh."

"And wink and titter and make fun!"

"Pooh! What of it?"

"It's jist orful, but mebbe I kin do it. I've killed bars and rattlers and wildcats, and I've had fights and rows, but this skeers me."

I got him braced up after an hour's talk, and then we took a cut through the woods to see the new cabin which had been erected for the bridal couple. It was a humble structure, made of poles, with no door to the doorway and no sash in the window. The ground was beaten down hard for the floor, there was a rude fireplace at one end, and a bedstead had been made of poles laid in crotches. Davy's mother had given him a bearskin, a kettle, a skillet and jug, and these were placed in a corner. Susan's parents had given her a pan, a kettle, three tin plates, two spoons, two knives and forks and a bottle of vinegar, and these were placed in another corner. That was the whole outfit.

The mountaineers were my friends. They had gone to every trouble to oblige me, and here was an opportunity to requite their kindness. There was a genuine country store about a mile away, and I got rid of Davy and went down there. I had a little talk with the storekeeper, and wrote out a list of things and tendered the pay, and his voice actually trembled as he said:

"Twelve-bull dollars! Stranger, ye can't mean it!"

"Oh, but I do."

"And all a free gift to Dave and Sue? Wall, it beats sarpints! 'Deed, it beats b'ars and wildcats! Put it thar', stranger! I've seed strange things in my time, but this clutters me."

That evening Andrews and his wife had to go over to sit up with a sick neighbor, leaving me alone with the lovers. After the "sputter" had been lighted, Sue said to me:

"You won't keer, will you?"

"About what?"

"And pop said you wouldn't laff nor titter."

"What at?"

"Dave and me is goin' to court."

"Go right ahead my dear girl. I am very near-sighted and hard of hearing, and you needn't be afraid of me."

They sat down on the door sill, and after a minute Dave queried:

"Hain't nobody lookin', be thar?"

"Guess not."

"Then I'm goin' to!"

"No, you hain't!"

"But I must, 'cause I orter!"

He put his arm around her waist, and there was another long silence. Then he said:

"Kin I squeeze yer hand?"

"Noap."

"But I orter."

"Well, mebbe."

"And you hain't kissed me fur an hour."

"David!"

"But I orter be kissed. And you orter be kissed."

"I can't consider."

"But you orter. Nobody'll see."

"Well, mebbe you know best."

"Course I know best. Haven't I killed b'ars and wildcats?"

"Sartin, fur I seed their hides."

"Don't sot way off thar, Susan. Sot closser."

"Noap."

"But you orter. Your pop would say yer orter. Hain't we most married?"

"Well, mebbe I orter."

"We's gwing to be crackingly happy?"

"Yes."

"Never git mad?"

"Noap."

I went off to bed and left them there, and I should'nt wonder if they put in most of the night at it. At about 10 o'clock next morning the people began to drop in, and at 11 the marriage took place. The groom had a weak spell, but I braced him up, and when the fatal noose was adjusted and the trap sprung his conduct was fair to medium. After dinner we formed in procession and escorted them to their new home. Almost everybody had come laden with a present of some sort. In the center of the cabin was my surprise, and no crowd of people were ever so dumbfounded. Mrs. Andrews drew the articles out and it took every one's breath as she shouted:

"Real tea and coffee and saleratus! And here's cotton cloth and pins and thread! And here's sugar and molasses and soup! And here's crockery—real crockery—and knives and forks and spoons and——"

But all the women were crying by that time, and all the men were trembling with excitement. They laid it onto me and I had to own up, and then Andrews called out:

"Yere, Dave, Sue—git right down yere on yer knees and sw'ar to the stranger that you'll pot-luck with him and his'n as long as grass grows and water runs, and may the Lord never desert him!"

And who could ask for a greater reward.

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### He Was Quite Hoarse.

The Marion (Ga.,) *Patriot* says that several men were sitting in front of the stores in that place, when one of the men remarked, just as a lady with strawberry blonde hair was passing, that he was quite hoarse.

The lady stopped and placed her arms akimbo, just as they always do when they want to give a fellow a tongue-lashing, and looked him through as though he was as transparent as air, and remarked:

"It is coming to a pretty state of affairs that a lady can't walk the streets without being insulted with that senseless 'white-horse' racket. I will let you know, sir, that if I have red hair I have a temper to resent any aspersions cast upon it, sir."

"I beg pardon, madam. I most humbly beg pardon. My remark was that I was quite hoarse."

The lady passed on, thinking that such a mistake was natural, but looking a doubt as to the sincerity of the man's apology.

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### FATE.

Two shall be born the whole wide world apart,
And speak in different tongues, and have no thought
Each of the other's being and no heed;
And these o'er unknown seas to unknown lands
Shall cross, escaping wreck, defying death,
And all unconsciously shape every act
And bend each wandering step to this one end—
That one day, out of darkness they shall meet
And read life's meaning in each other's eyes.
And two shall walk some narrow way of life
So nearly side by side that should one turn
Ever so little space to left or right
They needs must stand acknowledged face to face,
And yet with wistful eyes they never meet,
With groping hands that never clasp, and lips
Calling in vain to ears that never hear,
They seek each other all their weary days,
And die unsatisfied. And this is fate!

—*N. Y. Graphic.*

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## THE ONE ARMED MUMMY.

BY EDITH SESSIONS TUPPER,

AUTHOR OF "THE BACKSLIDING OF DEACON BUDGE," "BETTY," ETC.

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It certainly was a capital opportunity to secure the prize I had long desired for my museum. I had really a remarkable collection of curios from all quarters of the globe, and only wished a mummy to make my little museum quite complete.

So when Doctor Sanderson returned from his trip to Egypt and Palestine, and came to see me, rubbing his hands with great satisfaction and saying, "By George, sir, I've got one of the finest female mummies ever brought to this country," I felt a pang of envy, then a thrill shot through me as I thought I might possibly succeed in buying this treasure from my friend; though knowing the tenacity with which he clung to his possessions I did not fancy it likely that he would listen to such a proposition.

Together with three or four others who possessed a like craze for the rare and antique, I was invited to be present at the arrival of the lady from Egypt, and it was with quickened pulse and a sense of delighted expectation that I repaired to the doctor's home on the afternoon in question.

I found the others anxiously waiting my arrival, and our host fairly glowing with pride. He led the way to the large dining-room in the basement, from which the furniture had been cleared for the reception to be given to the distinguished stranger.

The great packing-box stood in the center of the room, and I envied Doctor Sanderson anew as he grasped his hammer and drew out the first nail. Lifted from the innumerable wrappings in which it was carefully stored, appeared the coffin, a handsome one in very fair preservation. The great, stolid, Egyptian face stared steadily at us with its piercing eyes as we lifted it and with tender touch laid it on the table and prepared to open it. It was an exciting moment! The doctor was trembling and flushed; Ned Ballanstyne was as nervous as a woman, and I—well, to this day I can recall my strange sensations as Dr. Sanderson slowly pried open the lid and unwound the bandages. Impressed upon me was the presentiment that some momentous experience was to come to me; the blood rushed to my head, my heart beat faster—through a red mist that floated before me I saw the doctor's face undergo all the lightning changes from complacency down through surprise to actual horror and hear his voice as he cried out in genuine agony, "Good God! it's mutilated—it has only one arm!"

We pressed closer and jostled one another in our eagerness to see it. Yes, there it was—the hideous, livid, grinning face; the yellow, parchment-like skin; the matted hair—and, the horror of it! *one* shrunken arm and clutching hand lying on the shriveled breast, the other cut clean from the shoulder and gone.

The doctor wrung his hands in despair.

"I have been most damnably sold," he cried, "and no redress. I can't go back to Egypt and find the infernal scoundrel who sold it to me. What *shall* I do?"

"Sell it," the devil himself must have suggested through me as his medium.

"Sell it?" he sniffed scornfully. "Who would buy *that*?"

"I would—and I will," I answered, and shuddered as I made the rash promise, for the premonition of evil grew blacker and stronger upon me.

The bargain was completed then and there, and the result was that I found myself that evening the possessor of a one-armed mummy, said to be 3000 years old.

I was delighted with my acquisition, for, after all, a mummy with one arm is better than no mummy at all to an amateur collector of curiosities. But for all my pride in my treasure I could not shake off certain uncanny feelings whenever I looked at my new possession. I found it difficult to analyze these feelings. A nameless dread of some grim horror oppressed me whenever I stood in that ugly presence and looked into those fleshless sockets where eyes did once inhabit.

Installed in my museum, which was in the attic of my house, the mummy received the most prominent position directly opposite the door. It was the first object that struck the sight, standing upright and leering awfully into the faces of its visitors. My nervous friends have shrieked aloud as they have opened the door and met that frightful grin full upon them, and I must confess that at times it nearly upset me.

I remember one night when all the household were asleep and I was sitting alone at my work there came up a terrific thunder storm. Suddenly I recalled that the windows in the attic were open and that damage might be done to some of my precious curios.

Without further thought I ran hastily up the stair and flung open the door just as a vivid flash of lightning zig-zagged through the room, throwing out in bold relief from the inky blackness that ghastly visage with its horrible, distorted grimace.

Strong man that I am it required no little self control to walk past that thing mouthing and grinning there in the darkness, lower the windows and return to the door. I dared not look over my shoulder as there came another flash—for fear I should see *it* again. I heartily wished I had not thought of the open windows.

The mummy's influence grew on me to an alarming extent. It fascinated me. Its gruesome features were with me when I worked; they mocked at me in the crowded streets. I was seemingly bewitched by its dismal spell.

One thing I had neglected to do. That was to remove the linen shawl which was tightly wound around it. I fancied I might discover some jewels, a rare scarabeus or some antique coins, as is often the case when mummies are unswathed. So one day I invited Ned Ballanstyne to assist me in this search. He held the lady in his arms and indulged in various jocular remarks, calling her "a sweet thing" and "a little love," while I unwound the linen scarf which may have been woven in the days of the Pharaohs.

As I drew it away something fell from its folds and jingled to my feet. I stooped and picked up a knife—a cruel looking knife, with a richly carved and inlaid handle and a long murderous blade encrusted with some dark, dried substance.

"Here's a treasure," I cried, as I lifted it and then I suddenly fell to trembling and shuddering like a guilty thing.

"For heaven's sake, old man," ejaculated Ned, "What is the matter? You look as if you had seen a ghost."

For an instant I could not speak. Then I pulled myself together—

"Ned," I stammered, "look at this knife. See this dried substance on the blade. What can it be but blood? Why should a knife have been buried with this woman instead of her gewgaws? Why has she but one arm? Call me a fool if you like, but some occult influence tells me that this is the weapon with which that poor creature was mangled and that her mutilator buried it with his victim."

Ned stared at me anxiously.

"I say, you don't think you've been overworking lately, and that something's gone wrong with your head, do you?" he asked with solicitude.

"I do not," I promptly replied, "but I am firmly convinced that there is some awful relation between this savage looking knife and that missing arm. Whatever the secret, though, we shall never know it. Come and let us put her ladyship back. This knife I will put in the cabinet yonder—though I must first take it down and show it to the doctor."

We laid the mummy back in the case and adjusted it in its former position, and I swear that as I glanced back on closing the door it seemed to nod its head as if in grim acquiescence to my theory.

I carried the knife to my room and laid it down on a table that stood at the head of my bed, intending to take it to Doctor Sanderson as soon as a suitable oppor Turning uneasily in my bed had an indistinct idea that a d in the house shut suddenly.

"That sounded like the attic mured, but was too drowsy to and was soon asleep again.

Next morning as I leisurely turned to the little table for which I remembered to lay before. The absence of somet struck me. What was it? W vase? No—Ah! the knife—th gone!

There was a hue and cry. hunted high and low. The children were sharply questi eyed Ned Ballanstyne suspic him the story of my loss, but was too real to be feigned. not be found and my cha imagined. A rare curiosity knew not whither. It was too was forced to submit to this

Two nights after the mysteri ance of the knife I retired worked hard that evening on writing, and found myself thoughts of the mummy and disappearance of the knife. oughly tired and vexed and bed completely exhausted. sense of drowsiness stole over not fall asleep. Of that I am through the beginning of lowed I distinctly heard the clock upon the shelf.

I seemed to rise up—up—to bed. I even saw myself lying ently wrapped in slumber. window I floated into the away, away, through miles space. I drifted over vast mountains, great cities, now and mists and shipping, now and spires and minarets. I Alps arise, and Vesuvius smoke over beautiful Venice and Mediterranean. At last, bathed son flush of the rising sun, sandy plain, and far in the pyramids and the solemn Sphinx. I was in a great city, filled with an immense concourse in holiday garb. People seemed to surge through the —the low-browed, flat-nosed athletic Arab, the graceful dresses of brilliant colors, and sion of white-robed and chanting a hymn of praise to sullen white bull which strode through the throng that prostr his feet.

On, on I went until I found a marble palace that glittered that Oriental sun like some jewel.

A long line of cat-like sphinxes the stone entrance. I passed tered the great carved doors noiselessly back as I approached.

I shall never forget the rooms through which I wandered sculpture, the massive architecture magnificence of barbaric splendor ton luxury of color are indescribable.

I came suddenly into a vast gallery. At one end was a row of arches, some of which were curtained left free. Through the latticed a glimpse of a lofty palm tree against a purple sky, and heard splash and drip of fountains, tance stole dreamy, voluptuous

In the center of the room stood a couch piled with cushions stiff with silver embroidery. Great tiger skins were spread before it, foot was carelessly flung a drapery of gorgeous dyes.

Stretched in perfect abandon on lay a woman of such surpassing fairly startle me. Not an Egyptian the face was pure Greek, with its faultlessly chiseled nose and fit for the kisses of the gods. pling golden hair had pastly its fillets and was tossing out her limpid blue-grey eyes were fastened on the handsome sensual was bending over her, and two arms held her lover to her heart she would never let him go.

He too was of the Greek type blonde, with the careless insouciance young Bacchus. Even as I looked the two perfect mouths clung long, passionate kiss—and at that saw a curtain over one of the arches back and a face looked out—an sphinx like face that gave one and was gone. But I knew that curtain it still waited, terrible in impassiveness. Nay more, I felt boded no good to those dallying tried to speak—I would have warned but I had no power. I was helpless to remain there unseen to witness was about to occur. So I watched beautiful creatures at love's feast, awful certainty upon me that this last banquet.

* * *

At length he drew himself away her for the last time and turned to from behind the curtain rushed a there was the flash of a knife—and fell, his fair, young, god-like face close in the tiger skin and one hand the folds of his mistress' robe.

And she? With a shriek of flung herself upon his body, white arm under him and threw over him as if to shield him, along the marble floor not whiter I saw, O God! O God! this strong stoop and with a long, cruel knife *I had taken from the bosom of the days before*, deliberately cut the gleaming, lovely flesh, while the spouted warm and red and the screams of agony rang out upon the

I must have swooned, for all blackness after that until I saw a crypt lighted only by the flare of a the midst of this dismal vault I saw ready for burial. It was wrapped swathed in bandages, *but it had only* I saw that sphinx face bent over it same cruel hand that had stabbed and mutilated the woman now neath the shawl folded over the the weapon of revenge, and I heard —a dreadful voice from the far say:

"It shall be buried with thee, false and never shall thou escape from swear I by Isis!"

* * *

With a groan I turned languidly pillow. The glad summer sun was through the window, and my baby pulling at my hand and urging upon immediate necessity of rising.

I cannot tell how relieved I was myself in the nineteenth century once But the horror of that awful vision a black pall upon me. One thought me and held me with frightful force, to banish it, but it would not down. into a purpose—a resolution.

I dressed myself hastily and mounted stairs to my museum. I opened the to face again that visage which had fore looked so revolting. I thought dazzling beauty of my dream that to *this*.

I shut the door and laid down the my's case. I shook like a leaf drops stood on my brow, but I did I drew off the stained, yellow from this loathsome thing—and there shrunken breast lay that wicked knife!

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### CHAFF AND STUFF.

"The Lord giveth a cheerful lover," murmured Miss Wilker. "No, that is she added; "but yet it has a pleasing *Boston Transcript.*

Little girl—The preacher said about apples of discord. Wonder what means? Little brother—Green course.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Mr. Jack Strauss—Miss Mamie, ever read "Behind Closed Doors"? Mamie—O, yes, often. I read all Rives's works that way. Mamma is fashioned and strict, you know.—*Express.*

For the sake of being consistent just stupid enough to be consistent and do and say the same fool things done and said before. The fool on to any ideas of progress.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Parson—I am astonished, sir, man with three married daughters "marriage is a failure." Citizen— when you have three families own to support you will learn that is positive bankruptcy.—*Lowell Citizen.*

Fannie—So you are married, have wealth and all its possibilities —Yes, my husband is very rich. And you enjoy it all very much? Very-much indeed. Fannie— band, Hattie? Hattie—O, well, this world, dear, we have to with the sweet.—*Washington Critic.*

# NORTHWESTERN NEWS.

## Trial Trip Over the Seattle & Lake Shore Road.

### EDUCATION IN THE TERRITORY.

Drowning in Shoalwater Bay—A Tramp Crushed to Death—The Lebanon Bank Robbery—Personal and General Notes.

SPOKANE FALLS, Nov. 3.—An excursion was run over the completed portion of the Seattle and Lake Shore line to-day under the guidance of Superintendent Theo. Reed and Chief Engineer Paul Mohr. Many distinguished citizens were on board. It was the first trial trip across the new trestle bridge over the river. After crossing the bridge the road skirts the river, winding along by the side of the hill.

The view is magnificent. Various plateaus rise one above another until they become mountains in the distance, the evergreen of trees being relieved by the brown of clear ground. From time to time you pass through a short cut only to emerge at another elevated point where another but ever beautiful prospect strikes the eye. In the distance are bridges and trestles and the city just disappearing behind the hills. Then the river is left and the road passes through a cut into the woods. You catch a glimpse of the Blue mountains in the distance and there is Spokane with the mountains and sky for a background. Coming out on a high hill the view once more broadens for miles.

The end of the journey was eleven miles from the city. So far the company has expended $500,000 on bridges and road exclusive of rails. The road will be open to Wheatdale, three miles from Davenport, its western terminus on this division, by November 20. The big bridge over the Spokane cost $75,000.

### EDUCATION IN THE TERRITORY.

#### Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

OLYMPIA, W. T., Nov. 3.—The annual report of the territorial superintendent of public instruction, just filed with Gov. Semple, is a very full and complete statement, and contains matter that is both interesting and important, not only to teachers, but to the entire territory. From the statistics it appears that the entire amount raised in the territory for school purposes for the year ending June 30, was $505,885. The total expended for all purposes was $364,723, of which amount $239,588 was paid to teachers. The amount on hand at the end of the year was $154,790. The average salary paid male teachers was $45 69. The average paid females was $37 80.

Number of children enrolled in the public schools, 36,673; number in private schools, 3455; number not attending school, 13,002; number in territory of school age, 59,833; total number in territory under 21 years, 83,679.

Number of teachers employed, 1285; number holding first-grade certificates, 275; second grade, 478, of which 312 are females.

The average number of months of school has been four and sixty-four hundredths months. During the year 106 school houses have been built and nineteen teachers' institutes have been held. The number of school districts in the territory is 1059; number of school houses 920; number of graded schools forty.

Of all the counties King takes the banner, having on the rolls 7383 children. It excels in apparatus and pays the largest amount to teachers, namely, $29,973.

Pierce county leads in furniture and the amount spent on new buildings.

Walla Walla shows the greatest valuation in school houses and grounds.

Lincoln county has built the most new school houses.

Franklin has paid the highest average salaries.

Garfield and Kitsap have each paid their female teachers more than the others.

The superintendent in summing up says: "The progress of our public schools is commensurate with that of the general development of the territory." He regrets to find that some sections of the territory have inaugurated the system of diminishing the salaries of teachers instead of holding out sufficient inducements to obtain the best teachers.

The superintendent complains that the lack of funds is the great drawback to public education, which can only be remedied by proper taxation, and to this the attention of the county commissioners is practically called, as in many cases education with them is only a secondary matter. By such means he considers better teachers and longer terms can be secured.

He also suggests that county commissioners make the appropriation of $100 allowed by law for the purpose of employing good instructors for institutes, as he believes by this means better teachers may be obtained in the schools. He recommends that the legislature make a sufficient appropriation to hold two summer terms of normal schools, each of four weeks' duration, one in Eastern and the other in Western Washington.

Special attention is called to the importance and value of the *Northwest Teacher*, edited by Prof. Followsbee of Olympia, as a medium for educational purposes, and territorial aid in its favor is strongly recommended.

The report shows that 608 teachers attended the nineteen institutes held during the year and further adds that all the county and district institutes have adopted resolutions strongly censuring the action of the last legislature in reducing the salaries of county school superintendants 50 per cent., while during the same session the salaries of prosecuting attorneys were doubled, thus placing the prevention of crime on a much lower level than the cure.

Taken altogether the report is full of information and the governor regrets that it arrived too late to be embodied in his annual report to the secretary of the interior.

### A COAL MINE WANTED.

#### The Southern Pacific Projects in British Columbia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—The Southern Pacific people complain loudly about their misfortune in not having a single coal mine on their line of road and say that though they have lines in Utah, Nevada, Oregon, Texas and Arizona, not a single mine has been found along the line. They have coal mines, it is true, but there is not sufficient to provide fuel for their extensive system. In order to meet this difficulty the Southern Pacific has, in connection with Dunsmuir & Co., bought up large coal deposits in British Columbia, to which they have run a railroad, and they say next year they will, from their own collieries, bring coal to California. The statement is made that offers for large collieries are under consideration, and before next summer the Southern Pacific will have a large coal fleet departing to and from San Francisco.

The Southern Pacific is rapidly pushing work toward San Luis Obispo, on their coast line to Los Angeles, and the surveyors have now their headquarters at San Margarita rancho.

### DROWNED IN SHOALWATER BAY.

#### The Fate of Richard Morris, Who Tried to Cross In a Small Boat.

ASTORIA, Nov. 3.—Last Saturday Richard Morris, of Riverside, left Oysterville, Pacific county, in a small boat to cross Shoalwater bay, on the way to Willapa, since which time nothing has been seen of him. An oar and the rudder belonging to the boat have been picked up at Sand Point. It looks as if Mr. Morris had been capsized in that vicinity and drowned. His son was at Oysterville Monday in search of him. Mr. Morris was a resident of the Willapa river country for several years, where his family now reside. The tug Hunter picked up a boat that Mr. Morris had at Toke's Point. The boat was bottom up, without contents. This is considered sufficient evidence that the occupant was drowned. Mr. Morris was the father of Mrs. John A. Montgomery, of this city.

### SEATTLE SCHOOL ELECTION.

#### Mrs. Hawthorne Elected Clerk—The Democrats Have a Farewell Rally.

SEATTLE, W. T., Nov. 3.—The democrats held a rally here to-night consisting of a procession, brass band, sky rockets and speeches, the latter by Prosecuting Attorney Ronald, United States Attorney W. H. White and Delegate to Congress C. S. Voorhees.

SCHOOL ELECTION.

A school election was held here to-day at which 550 votes were cast. Of these 25 were cast by women. Many men, among them [illegible], H. P. Perry and Judge J. P. Hoyt, assert that on this account the election is void. The successful candidates were W. H. Taylor, George H. Hellbron, J. M. Brink, W. H. Hughes and Judge J. P. Hoyt. Mrs. M. A. Hawthorne was elected school clerk, Paul D'Herry being the defeated candidate for that office.

### CRUSHED BY LUMBER.

#### A Tramp Lies Down to Sleep in a Box-car and Meets His Death.

WALLA WALLA, Nov. 3.—As workmen were unloading a box-car load of lumber here this morning a man was found dead beneath about 200 boards which had evidently fallen on him while he was asleep. He had lain down with a checked jumper folded up as a pillow and had taken his shoes off and from all appearances was a tramp who had gotten in the car to steal a ride and lain down to sleep. His face was terribly swollen out of shape and discolored; and blood had issued out of his mouth and nostrils and saturated his improvised pillow. The car left Portland about October 26 and arrived yesterday. The coroner was notified and the body was removed to the morgue where an inquest was held and a verdict given in accordance with the above facts.

### THE LEBANON BANK ROBBERY.

#### A Railroad Contractor From Spokane Falls Arrested for the Crime.

ALBANY, Nov. 3.—James Hanon was arrested in this city this morning charged with being one of the parties who attempted the robbery of the Lebanon bank. He claims to be a railroad contractor from Spokane Falls. He has been stopping at Lebanon for several months. The trial continued all the afternoon and evening, about twenty witnesses being examined. Evidence was introduced tending to point to him as one of the perpetrators of the attempted robbery and he was held in $1000 bonds, in default of which he went to jail.

### AN AMERICAN BARK DISABLED.

#### She Encounters a Typhoon and Puts into San Francisco for Repairs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—The American bark Guy C. Goss, which left Hiago, Japan, for New York early in September, arrived here to-day in a disabled condition. She encountered a typhoon on the voyage and her masts had to be cut away to save the vessel. All the sails were lost when the storm subsided. New masts were improvised and the voyage to this city was made under difficulties. Many weeks will be consumed in making the necessary repairs before the vessel can proceed on her voyage.

#### Personal and General.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—A young man giving the name Richard Folsom, who is employed on the Oakland *Enterprise*, a weekly sheet that tried to blackmail Senator Fair, was arrested this morning on a charge of attempted extortion. Robert Elmer who swore to the complaint against Folsom, charges that the prisoner went to Mrs. De Howe, a spirit medium, and threatened unless she gave him $7 50 that he would cause the publication in the *Enterprise* of an article exposing her as a fraud and imposter. Folsom declined to make any statement about the matter.

There is considerable talk in Colusa county over rice fields. One L. F. Moulton has some 6,000 acres of land suitable for rice. The Crocker estate has 1,000 or more acres adapted to the same. Engineers of the Southern Pacific will soon visit Davis slough, opposite Princeton and make plans and estimates for a head gate. Water can be taken through this natural outlet several feet below low water, and it will cover all the land above named. Water now standing in the lake, into which Butte creek flows, is ten feet above the water now in the river, and a short canal will take it out near Butte slough. People who have studied the subject say there is a complete system for rice growing.

Four horses became unmanageable, while in the procession last night, and ran up on the sidewalk at the corner of two streets, knocking down a number of spectators. They all luckily escaped with a few bruises, except John Wheelan, a saloon keeper, who was knocked insensible. He was removed to the receiving hospital. He died there to-day.

Hall McAllister, a very prominent lawyer of this city, has arrived home from a tour of Europe, where he visited a number of famous health resorts. McAllister says: "Since I left the Pacific coast, months ago, I have not felt so well as I have during the past forty-eight hours, and now I believe I shall soon be like Richard, himself again."

Congressman Thomas B. Reed, the eloquent republican orator of Maine, has been secured to lecture at the First Congregational church next week. His subject will be: "What Hath Man Wrought?" The lecture will be in aid of the church improvement fund.

Bishop Taylor will leave Tuesday next for New York, whence he will sail for his missionary field in Africa.

A gentleman just down from Portland says the fight between the Northern Pacific and the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company is becoming very bitter, and a break in rates is expected.

#### Anschlag Confesses Another Murder.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 3.—Fritz Anschlag, the condemned murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock, has written a sketch of his life for the press, in which he confesses to numerous thefts at various times, and also the murder of Jules Feugh, in Butte county, and of the Hitchcocks at Garden Grove. His purpose in each case was manifestly a desire to acquire property. He lays considerable stress on loss of memory and inability to do things rightly, consequent upon a fall received in Germany in his youth.

#### Blew Out the Gas.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—Mamie McTigue, a young woman, was found dead this afternoon in her room. She came here about a month ago from Silver City, Nevada, and being unaccustomed to the use of gas, it is supposed she blew out the light before retiring last night. She was about 23 years of age and was employed in a millinery store. All her relatives live in Silver City, Nevada.

#### Both Men Died.

FRESNO, Nov. 3.—Robert Seconce and Henry Hardwick, who were shot and fatally wounded in a dispute over testimony given by the former in the Hitchcock-Caruthers slander case here yesterday, died to-day. Seconce was shot by Hardwick, who in turn was wounded by a brother of the injured man.

#### The More Haste the Less Speed.

VALLEJO, Nov. 3.—While the steamer Amador was preparing to leave South Vallejo yesterday afternoon, a man named John Evans, attempting to catch the boat, stepped on the gang plank, which gave away and dropped him into the water. He sank in a few minutes.

#### Two More Stages Robbed.

SANTA BARBARA, Nov. 3.—Both stages between here and Los Olives were robbed to-day. The mail packages and Wells Fargo's express boxes were broken open, but nothing was obtained from the boxes. Passengers on the stage bound to Santa Barbara were robbed of about $50.

#### Accidental Death.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 3.—The coroner's jury this evening returned a verdict of accidental death in the case of John Aitkins, fatally shot by Deputy Constable McGee of Lancaster at the Southern Pacific depot here Thursday night.

#### A Woman Appointed.

SAN DIEGO, Nov. 3.—Mrs. R. D. Butler was this afternoon appointed deputy school superintendent of San Diego county. She is the first woman who ever held any office here.

#### Shipping.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—Arrived: Steamer Columbia, Portland. Departure: Steamer State of California, Portland.

MINING COMPANY ELECTION.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Granite Mining Company, yesterday, the following directors were elected: David Goodsell, Van B. DeLashmutt, Geo. B. McAulay, J. C. Moreland, J. C. Davenport, C. W. Knowles, H. W. Monnastes. The officers chosen were: President, Van B. DeLashmutt; vice-president, C. W. Knowles; secretary, W. L. Sherman; treasurer, D. F. Sherman.

HELD TO ANSWER.—Simon Lewis, captain of the British bark Emble, was examined before United States Commissioner Paul R. Deady to-day on a charge of assaulting his sailor, Walter Toy, when the vessel was just four days sailing from Astoria. He pleaded not guilty and was held over in the sum of $750.

ARRIVED AT HAIPHONG.—Mr. William Dunbar has received information that his vessel, Kitty, has arrived safely at her destination. She reached Haiphon Friday [illegible].

# NEWS FROM STANLEY.

## Arabs Met His Expedition in November of Last Year.

### HE HAD BEEN HAVING HARD LUCK.

Canada and the Exclusion Act—Twenty-two Persons Killed in the Wreck of the Czar's Train—Cable Notes.

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 3.—Couriers from Tabora bring direct news from the Stanley expedition, a portion of which was met at the end of November, 1887, by Arabs trading between Lakes Victoria Nyanza and Nsigne and Tabara. The Arabs met Stanley's rear guard at a point west of Albert Nyanza, southeast of Zangu. The Arabs did not see Stanley. The detachment seen consisted of thirty men. They stated that Stanley was two days ahead. The expedition had suffered greatly on the march through the thick forest, where it was impossible to advance more than a mile and a quarter daily. They had also suffered in the marshes, where many had disappeared or died. Forty were drowned in crossing a great river, flowing from east to west. One white man had died. Stanley was obliged to fight some tribes that refused to supply him with provisions.

The rear guard, at the time met, had only been on the march five days, after a halt of three weeks, due to the illness of Stanley and a great part of the escort, who had been attacked with fever.

The Arabs estimate the total strength of the expedition, after all losses, at 250 men. The health of Stanley was then good. The rear guard, which consisted of natives of Zanzibar, stated that Stanley had decided that he would no longer advance in a northeasterly direction, but would strike toward the North, hoping to avoid the swamps. After getting a certain distance north he intended to take an oblique line to the eastward and go straight to Wadeli, where it was thought he would arrive fifty days later, about the middle of January, 1888. The Arabs are of the opinion that the expedition was still strong enough to reach Wadeli.

Note.—It will be remembered that August 1 information was received from Zanzibar that two messengers had arrived there who left the interior about the beginning of April and who reported that Stanley had not arrived at Wadeli up to that time. The messengers stated that in the month of March Emin Pasha did receive some vague and indecisive news of the expedition, but that reports were conflicting.

### DOMINION OF CANADA.

#### The Government Giving Some Attention to the Chinese Exclusion Act.

OTTAWA, Nov. 3.—Before taking action with regard to the removal of the Chinese interpreter from Victoria, the department will see what effect the United States exclusion bill will have on the Chinese immigration into Canada. It appears from recent returns to the department that a large majority of the Chinese entering Canada of late, have landed at Vancouver. The necessity of keeping an interpreter at either port, depends on the trade of the future, but no doubt owing to the large Chinese trade done at Victoria, an interpreter of some kind will have to be kept at that place.

The customs officer at the New Brunswick outpost collected duty recently on a casket containing a body being brought into Canada from Boston for burial. An application has been made to the department asking that the duty collected be refunded.

### CANADIAN RAILROAD TROUBLES.

#### Manitoba Determined to Cross the Tracks of the Canadian Pacific.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 3.—The Manitoba crossing case came before the railway commission of the provincial council at Ottawa yesterday. Clarke, solicitor for the Canadian Pacific, submitted the case as prepared for submission to the supreme court. A decision is expected next week. The hostile forces are still together at the crossing, and everything indicates an intention to force a crossing, if possible. In the meantime, anticipating a hostile decision in the supreme court, the government has given notice of its intention to apply to the dominion parliament at Ottawa, which convenes in January, for permission to recross the Canadian Pacific tracks.

### PROSPEROUS MORMONS.

#### The Settlements in Canada Devoting Themselves to Cattle Raising.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 3.—According to returns received by the department of agriculture over 200 Mormons have emigrated from Utah to the Canadian Northwest during the past season. Settlements have already been established south of the Canadian Pacific and are thriving. The Mormons cannot take up land before agreeing to abandon polygamy. They are devoting themselves to cattle raising.

### FROM UNGA ISLAND.

#### British Sealers in Great Luck—The Mines not Doing Much.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—The following letter was received here yesterday by a bark from Unga island, Alaska, which island was brought into such prominent notice a few months ago by reported mine discoveries. The sealers, mostly British in Behring sea, have thus far been entirely unmolested by the revenue cutters, who have been reported as peacefully riding at their moorings all summer in the harbor of Ounalaska. That the season has proved uniformly successful is evidenced by most of the fleet having already started for home with full catches. Uncle Sam's fierceness in effecting captures last year, and his sudden change of heart lately, naturally gives rise to unfavorable and harsh comment upon the vacillating and misleading course of the government in thus trifling with these important interests.

The mining industry on Unga island is looking very pale and sickly, and the stockholders more so. On the other hand the salmon industry is much talked of, and promises fair for a large and steady yield.

This part of Alaska is growing in importance every year. New industries are developing and the people are coming in to settle—fisherman, capitalists, miners and all kinds. The cry now is for regular postal communication with the inside world, the people there being undoubtedly on the outside.

### TWENTY-TWO KILLED.

#### The Result of the Accident to the Imperial Train in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 3.—The *Official Messenger* states that the czar's foot and the czarina's hand were injured in the accident to the imperial train on Monday. Despite their injuries, the czar and czarina devoted themselves to attending to other persons more severely injured. Most every member of the imperial suite received contusions. Twenty-one attendants were killed, and thirty-seven seriously injured, one of whom has since died.

Persons on the imperial train confirm the official version of the cause—namely, a defective track.

#### Will Oppose a Celebration.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 3.—The opposition party in the folketling is using every effort to defeat the government's plan for the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of King Christian's accession to the throne.

#### Mormons in British Columbia.

OTTOWA, Ont., Nov. 3.—Apostles of the Mormon church have completed the organization of another church in British Columbia. The Mormons agree not to practice polygamy in Canda.

#### Capt. O'Shea's Reply.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Capt. O'Shea has written a letter in reply to one written by Harcourt wherein he states he will not imitate Harcourt in discussing evidence given under oath.

#### Murderous Pirates.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—Advices from Saigon say that pirates attacked the post, consisting of forty men of the foreign legion and seven pagodas, in Tonquin, and killed all but one man.

#### The Paris American Exchange.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—The court has ordered that the affairs of the American exchange in Paris be wound up under the supervision of the court.

#### Another Minister Recalled.

BERLIN, Nov. 3.—The report is confirmed that Von Schloezer, Prussian minister to the vatican, has been recalled.

#### Explosion in a Mine.

[illegible], Nov. 3.—A terrible explosion occurred to-day in the [illegible] pit. Eighty miners were killed. Twenty-two bodies have been recovered.

The bodies of forty-two victims of the coal mine explosion have been recovered.

#### A Lucky Pope.

ROME, Nov. 3.—Catholics of Australia and India have presented the pope with $1,000,000.

### OTHER COAST DISPATCHES.

#### Salem News Items.

SALEM, Or., Nov. 3.—Col. T. C. Smith, commanding the Second regiment, O. N. G., has transferred Lieut. George H. Burnett from duty as signal officer on his staff to the position of adjutant and chief of staff, vice F. M. W. Hunt, who is assigned to duty as signal officer.

The annual meeting of the board of directors of the school for deaf mutes was not held last evening, the time set by adjournment, several directors being absent. The meeting was adjourned to next Monday evening at 7 o'clock, at which time a full attendance is expected of members of the board.

#### An Active Board of Trade.

SPOKANE FALLS, W. T., Nov. 3.—The board of trade has taken action to bring about better mail facilities for this city. It has appointed a committee to communicate with the postmaster-general. The promised free delivery, additional postal clerks on railways hither, and increase of the clerical force in the local office, are matters under consideration.

The board also appointed a committee to prepare and print a large number of pamphlets, for disseminating abroad knowledge of the vast dormant resources of Spokane and vicinity.

#### Port Townsend Shipping.

PORT TOWNSEND, Nov. 3.—Entered—Steamers Bertha and Wilmington from Nanaimo, North Pacific, Victoria; schooner Letitia, San Francisco; British ship Poonah, Wilmington.

Cleared—Steamers Olympia, Victoria; Premier, Vancouver, Bertha, Dinak; British bark Buckley Castle, Buenos Ayres; bark Wildwood, San Francisco; Swedish bark Anna, Melbourne.

#### The Requisition Granted.

SALEM, Nov. 3.—Gov. Pennoyer to-day issued a warrant of arrest for the surrender of Clark Elder, Mattie Elder and Agnes Halloway, charged with murder at Seattle, upon a requisition from Gov. Semple of Washington territory.

#### Firemen Injured.

SAGINAW, Mich., Nov. 3.—This morning a hose cart going to a fire collided with a heavy wagon, throwing six firemen to the ground, the cart falling on them. All were badly hurt. Some may die.

#### Brotherhood Men Call on the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—About 150 visiting delegates to the annual meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive engineers, lately in session at Richmond, called upon the president to-day.

#### A Steamer Sinks.

MARYSVILLE, Ky., Nov. 3.—The river steamer Fashion sank near Manchester island. The passengers and crew escaped. The boat is a total loss, and was valued at $30,000.

#### New York Banks.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Reserve, decrease $1,968,000. The banks now hold $13,500,000 in excess of the 25 per cent rule.

#### Pacific Coast Hops for Europe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Of a large arrival of hops yesterday, amounting to 2540 bales, the Pacific coast contributed 1972 bales, chiefly consigned to Europe.

#### A Heavy Failure.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—The liabilities of Wm. D. Forbes, late president of the National Bank of Redemption, are $200,000; nominal assets, $60,000 to $75,000.

#### Around the World.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—John J. Phelps' schooner yacht Brunsilda sailed this morning for a voyage around the world.

#### Mary Anderson and Charles Mitchell.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Mary Anderson the actress and Charles Mitchell the pugilist arrived to-day on the Umbria.

#### Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Bond purchases to date $92,159,000; their cost, $110,011,000.

#### An Earthquake.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 4.—A slight earthquake occurred here this evening.

# TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

### The Usual Report of the Purchase and Sale of Real Estate—A Good Showing.

The following special report of the real estate market is furnished THE OREGONIAN by J. Fred Clark & Sons, real estate agents:

The transactions of the week corresponding to the past one were in

| | Deeds. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|
| 1886 | 49 | $ 38,670 00 |
| 1887 | 87 | 139,846 00 |
| 1888 | 71 | 164,446 00 |

The market continues to show a lively front. There is nothing in its movement which can be properly designated a boom. A steady growth of business commensurate with the growth and development of Oregon is all there is to it. It is true that some holders, having inflated notions, demand excessive prices. They continue to hold their properties, and probably will do so until still further developments of state progress warrant the payment of their demands, or otherwise, they moderate their views. It is certain we have entered upon such times as have never before been experienced in Oregon. When the attention of millions of Americans, and also of foreigners, is turned to the great Northwest as the most available field the United States offers to enterprise, it naturally follows that the filling up of our waste lands and the development of our natural resources will, by increase of population, afford openings for profitable employment of vast sums of money in manufacturing enterprises, which could not exist in a sparsely settled country.

DISTRIBUTION OF DEEDS.

| | Deeds. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|
| Country and suburban | 28 | $50,071 00 |
| City proper and westward | 7 | 28,331 00 |
| Couch and northward | 6 | 64,072 00 |
| Caruthers and southward | 6 | 6,216 00 |
| East Portland | 14 | 19,201 00 |
| Albina | 9 | 6,426 00 |
| Cemetery | 2 | 120 00 |
| Total deeds of transfer | 71 | $164,446 00 |
| Mortgages | 27 | 60,909 00 |
| Releases | 16 | 14,212 55 |

### THE JOHNS-MILES FIGHT.

The Former Gives His Version of the Disgraceful Row.

Mr. H. C. Johns, whose name was mentioned a few days ago in THE OREGONIAN in connection with a disgraceful fight with Samuel A. Miles, at St. Helens, writes to this paper, and gives his version of the row. Johns claims that he and Miles had not indulged in any previous quarrel. He says:

I was busy at my duties when Mr. Miles interfered. I thereupon said to him that I had never interfered in his business and would thank him not to interfere in mine, and went on about my business.

He also went away but soon returned climbed over a pile of lumber to get to me declaring that I had insulted him and that he could whip me any day.

He then pulled his coat and approaching me shook his fist in my face. I told him not to do so again. He then applied to me most abusive epithets.

Upon that the fight began. After being whipped he used a stick and that breaking in two, he picked up two large stones one in each hand, applying to me at the same time, the foulest and most abusive language possible.

STARTED IN RATHER EARLY.—Deputy Sheriff Fitzsimmons arrested James Flemming yesterday forenoon for stealing a pair of pants from the second-hand store of Isaac Gevurtz on the corner of Front and Yamhill streets. Flemming arrived in the city yesterday morning, coming as he said from New York. At about 10 o'clock in the forenoon he entered the store of Gevurtz for the purpose of selling a coat. The coat he claimed to have received from a lady, and as it did not fit him, he decided to sell it. After being in the store a while, dickering for the price of the coat, he started to leave without disposing of it. When he had gone but a few steps he was recalled by Mr. Gevurtz, who made him another offer for the coat. As he then turned back, the [illegible] were seen tucked away under his coat, and his arrest was forthwith made. Flemming was escorted to the county jail, and will have an examination in Justice Tuttle's court to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

# A DAY IN THE SANCTUARIES.

### Services to Be Held To-day In the Various Churches of Portland and East Portland.

Hood street M. E. church, corner Hood and Mead. Sunday school at 3 P. M. Preaching at 7:30 P. M.

Trinity Mission Chapel, corner of Eighteenth and Q streets—Service at 11 A. M. Sunday school at 10 A. M.

Trinity church, corner of Sixth and Oak streets—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 10 A. M.

Portland New Church Society, service at 11 A. M. at E. Cook's music hall, Abington building, on Third street, between Washington and Stark.

Christian Church, East Park and Columbia streets. Preaching morning and evening at the usual hours by Elder C. W. Elder, of Illinois. All are invited.

St. Stephen's Chapel, corner of Fifth and Jefferson streets—Divine service will be held on Sunday at 11 A. M., with celebration and at 4 P. M. Sunday school at 10 A. M. Seats free.

Mariners' Church, bethel service—On Sabbath afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Rev. R. Gilpin, will preach on board the ship Allonby, Irvine dock, east side, and at 7.30 in the Mariners' bethel.

First German Evangelical church, corner of Eighth and Clay streets, H. Schuknecht, pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., Sunday school, 9.30 A. M. All are invited to attend.

Mr. J. Thorburn Ross will address the 4 o'clock gospel meeting for men, at the Young Men's Christian Association this afternoon. All men are welcome. Strangers especially invited.

There will be a bible reading giving by Dr. A. F. Brigford, at the college of Christian Science, 26 Main street near First. Subject: "The Miracles of Satan, and the Miracles of Christ." All are invited.

St. John's Presbyterian Church, corner Sixteenth and M streets, Rev. J. V. Milligan, pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 9.45 A. M. Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M.

First Congregational church, Rev. T. E. Clapp pastor—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Bible school at 12:20. Society of Christian Endeavor at 6.30 P. M. Evening service at 7.30. Cordial welcome to strangers.

The First Spiritual Society of Portland meets every Sunday in G. A. R. hall, corner of First and Taylor streets, at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Good speakers and mediums will be present. All are invited.

Swedish Lutheran Church, on B street between Ninth and Tenth streets, Rev. John W. Ekans, pastor—Services Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., and on Thursday, at 7:45 P. M. Sunday school after the morning service. All are welcome.

Unitarian church, corner Yamhill and Seventh streets—T. L. Eliot, minister. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Young People's Fraternity will meet at 6:30 in the chapel for a praise service and brief instruction. The public is cordially invited to all services.

Plymouth Congregational Church, corner E and Fourteenth streets—Rev. C. F. Whittlesey, pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of morning service. Sunday school after communion. All invited.

Grace Methodist Episcopal church, corner Taylor and Eleventh streets. Ross C. Houghton, D. D., pastor—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. In the morning sacrament of the Lord's supper. Evening subject: "Superficial Infidel of the Lip." Sunday school, 12:15 P. M. Prayer service Thursday evening at 7:30. Seats free; ushers in attendance.

United Presbyterian church, corner Sixth and Montgomery streets—Rev. W. W. Logan, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject, "The Benediction." Sunday school at 12:30. Young people's meeting at 6:45 P. M. At 7:30 P. M. the pastor will deliver the second of a series of lectures on "Bible Heroes;" subject: "Jacob—Israel." Strangers welcome. All seats free.

Taylor street M. E. church, corner Third and Taylor streets, Rev. Alfred Kummer, pastor—Class meeting at 10 o'clock A. M. Preaching by the pastor on "What is Man?" at 11 A. M. Sunday school at 12:30; praise service at 6:30. At 7:30 P. M. the pastor will give "Some Lessons of the Improvement." Excellent music and a hearty welcome for all.

First Presbyterian church, corner Third and Washington streets, Rev. Arthur J. Brown, pastor—Preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Evening subject: "Jesus the son of Sirach, the Apocrapha," the third in the series of historical sermons on the period from Malachi to Christ. Sabbath school at 9:45 A. M. Young people's meeting at 7 P. M. Mission Sabbath school at 3:30 P. M. at Seamen's Bethel. Strangers always welcome.

Hall-street M. E. church, or Church of the Strangers, corner of Sixth and Hall.—November 4 sermon by the pastor, Rev. C. E. Cline; subject, "Transubstantiation, Consubstantion and the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper." Sunday school 12:15 P. M. Evening subject, "Making the Name of God a Football for the Passions." Lawyers and professional men specially invited to these services. Strangers will be met at the door and made welcome. Room reserved at the evening service for young men. Everybody invited to sing heartily.

EAST SIDE PULPITS.

Y. M. C. A.—Meeting at 4:30 P. M.

Centennary Methodist Church, corner of Ninth and I streets, Rev. I. D. Driver pastor—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

St. David's Episcopal Church, Rev. John W. Sellwood, rector—Regular services at 11 A. M. and 7 30 P. M.

First Baptist Church, corner Seventh and G streets, Rev. Geo W. Hill, pastor—Preaching in the morning and in the evening by Rev. Bateman, of Red Bluff Cal.

First Presbyterian Church of Albina, Rev. W. O. Forbes pastor—Services will be held at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., conducted by the pastor. Sunday school at 12:15.

Adams-street M. E. Church, corner Tenth and Adams streets, Rev. G. M. Peirce, pastor—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 12:30 P. M. General prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 P. M.

First Presbyterian Church, corner of Ninth and J streets, Rev. D. O. Ghormly pastor.—Sabbath school at 1:30 P. M. Society of Christian Endeavor meets at 6:30. Thursday evening prayer meeting at 7:30. Strangers welcomed.

Mizpah Presbyterian church, Tibbetts addition; Rev. Wm. Morrison, pastor—Public worship at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. every Sunday. Sabbath school at 12:15. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Teachers' meeting on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

First Congregational church, Holladay's addition, Rev. H. V. Rominger, pastor—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sabbath school and pastor's bible class at 12:30 P. M.; Y. P. S. C. E at 6.30 P. M.; teachers meeting Tuesday evening and prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:45.

# COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, Nov. 3.

Merchandise received or soon to arrive by rail 158 pkgs hardware, 2 cars stone, 1 car safes, 1 car wall paper, 44 pumps, 6 kegs bolts, 48 bdls shovels, 6 pkgs earthenware, 100 kits and 19 bbls mackerel, 25 kegs pickles, 4 pkgs printers' material, 6 bales cotton yarn, 77 pkgs tobacco, 28 cts glassware, 8 pkgs crockery, 13 cases boots and shoes, 45 pkgs agricultural implements, 30 cts tint material, 1 car canned corn.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past twenty-four hours: 32,226 ctls wheat, 2086 bbls flour, 997 ctls oats, 200 ctls millstuffs, 4982 lbs hides, 18 pkgs butter, 34 pkgs eggs, 996 bxs green fruits, 17 pkgs dry fruits, 37,020 lbs hops, 40,000 lbs flax.

WHEAT—The market remains steady. Quote Eastern Oregon $1 35@1 37½. Valley $1 45@1 47½.

FREIGHTS—For the present are firm. The break-up of Australian coal miners' strike, however, will release a number of vessels headed this way and when they arrive freights are expected to weaken.

EGGS—The market is firm with no change to announce. Quote Oregons 27½@30c; Easterns, 22@24c.

### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The stock market was intensely dull throughout the session to-day, and the movements were without significance, being confined to the narrowest limits, except in Missouri Pacific, which fluctuated over a range of 1 per cent. only.

Governments were dull and steady.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Money on call, easy, with loans reported; closed at 2. Prime mercantile paper 4½@6½. Sterling exchange, steady at $4 84 for sixty-day bills, $4 88½ for demand.

BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 4s (coupon) | 127 | Pacific 6s | 122 |

STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Central Pacific | 35¾ | Wells-Fargo | 138 |
| Burlington | 110⅝ | Western Union | 84⅜ |
| Denver & Rio Grde. | 17¼ | American Express | 111 |
| Northern Pac fic. | 26¼ | Canada Pacific | 54⅞ |
| N. P. Preferred | 60¼ | Canada Southern | 54½ |
| Northwestern | 111⅞ | Del. & Lackawanna | 139 |
| N. Y. Central | 109⅜ | Erie | 28¼ |
| O. R. & N. | 95 | Lake Shore | 103 |
| Transcontinental | 30¼ | Louisville & Nashvl | 59⅞ |
| Pacific Mail | 37 | Michigan Central | 88⅞ |
| Rock Island | 107⅛ | Kansas & Texas | 12⅛ |
| St. Louis & San Fra. | 27 | Oregon Imp | 9½ |
| St. Paul | 38⅜ | St. Paul | 60½ |
| Texas Pacific | 24 | U. S. Express | 78 |
| Union Pacific | 64⅝ | | |

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—Closing prices: Atchison & Topeka first sevens 120; do land grant sevens, 116; do railroad, 65⅜; Burlington & Quincy, 111, Mexican Central common, 13¾; do first mortgage bonds, 64¾; San Diego, 26½.

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Silver bullion, per fine ounce, 43d. Bank of England rate of discount, 5 per cent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Sterling exchange, long $4 85; sterling exchange, short $4 88½. U. S. bonds, 4's 127; U. S. bonds, 4½'s 107⅝; silver bullion, per fine ounce, 93⅜.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—Sterling exchange, sixty days, $4 84. Sterling exchange, documentary $4 85⅛. Transfers, 17½ per cent. premium.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ophir | $ 7 75 | Utah | 1 40 |
| Mexican | 4 80 | Bullion | 1 70 |
| G & C | 4 75 | Exchequer | 1 65 |
| B. & B. | 7 62 | S Belcher | 3 90 |
| Con Cala. | 10 50 | Justice | 2 25 |
| Savage | 4 75 | Union | 4 80 |
| Chollar | 3 65 | Challenge | 7 50 |
| Potosi | 3 85 | SilverHill | 75 |
| H. & N. | 6 15 | Imperial | 1 60 |
| C Point | 7 62 | Bodie | 2 05 |
| Yellow Jacket | 6 75 | Peer | 60 |
| Belcher | 7 62 | Peerless | 1 65 |
| Alpha | 3 35 | Crocker | 95 |
| S Nevada | 4 35 | Overman | 2 25 |

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Wheat dull, easy. Opened $1 11¾ December, $1 18⅛ May, closed $1 09⅜ November, $1 11⅛ December, $1 18⅛ May. Grain freights by steam to Liverpool steady at 5d per bushel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Petroleum—Opened firm at 84⅜c, and on strong buying advanced to 86c. After a reaction it closed steady at 85c.

Hops—Quiet and steady.

Coffee—Options steady; sales, 38,750 bags, including November at $13 75@13 75; December, $13 50@13 65; January, $13 40@13 60; February, $13 30@13 50; March, $13 35@13 50; spot Rio, quiet and steady; fair cargoes $15 25.

Sugar—Raw, inactive; fair refining, 4 5-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 6⅛@6¼c; refined, quiet and steady.

Copper—Nominal and weaker; lake, November, $17 25.

Lead—Fairly steady; domestic, $3 72½.

Tin—Dull and easier; Straits, $22 90.

Bar Silver—93⅜c.

Mining shares: Amador $2, Adams Con. $1, Bodie $2, Bulwer 55c, Caledonia B. H. $2 50, Crown Point $7 25, Consolidated Cal. & Va. $10 50, Deadwood $1 60, Hale & Norcross $6, Home Stake $10 87, Iron Silver $3 30, Mexican $4 65; Mt. Diablo $2 60, Ontario $31 50, Plymouth $9, Sierra Nevada $4 25, Standard $1 40, Silver King $1 50, Yellow Jacket $6 50.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Wheat opened tame with a weak undertone and under vigorous attacks by the bears declined sharply, losing about 3 cents all around. The opening was $1 16 December, $1 17 May; noon, $1 14¾ November, $1 14⅛ December, $1 15⅛ May; closed, $1 11⅛ November, $1 13⅛ December, $1 18 May.

Provisions—Easy; quiet. Pork, $14 55 November; lard, $8 17½ November; ribs, $7 60 November.

Wheat receipts at seven primary points during past 24 hours were 466,000 bushels. Shipments, 201,000 bushels.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Cattle—Receipts 5000; dull; natives, $2 90@4 75; Texans, $1 40@3 35.

Hogs—Receipts 10,000; lower; mixed, $5 40@5 60; heavy, $5 60@5 65; light, $5 40@5 50.

Sheep—Receipts 2000; lower; natives, $2 50@4 25; Westerns, $3 10@3 50; Texans, $2 75@3 50.

### FOREIGN MARKETS.

BEERBOHM GRAIN REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The weather throughout England is cold for the season. Wheat cargoes afloat are firmer, and also wheat cargoes on passage or for shipment. Mixed American maize, prompt shipment, 22s 6d per quarter.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3.—Spot wheat opened firmer; held higher. Offerings, moderate; closed steady. Options, firmer for later options. No. 1 California per cental 8s 5d; November, 8s 6d December, 8s 6⅜ January, 8s 6½d February, 8s 6d March, 8s 5½d April.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—Spot wheat and flour quiet.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—Produce receipts past twenty-four hours include: 67,000 ctls of wheat, 28,000 qr sks flour, 678 ctls oats, 5800 sks potatoes, 5000 ctls barley.

Freights—The spot market is hardly so firm, owing to the appearance of a portion of the overdue fleet. The Br ship Erato, iron, 1205 tons, was taken on spot for U K, Havre or Antwerp at 40s. Chartered—Prior to arrival, for Cork, U K, Havre or Antwerp, Br ship MacLeod, iron, 1556 tons, at 26s; Br ship Riverside, iron, 1625 tons, at 40s.

Wheat—Trading in the sample market is anything but active, and values are without change. Exports during October were heavy, averaging over one cargo per day. In spite of large shipments the exporting interests appear able to meet the requirements of tonnage on berth and due in the near future and cannot be said to have any pressing wants. Holders are firm and offering lightly at present prices. No. 1 shipping, nominal, at $1 62½@1 63¾; options, quiet and lower; buyer the year, 900 tons, at $1 68; 100 tons, at $1 67⅞, buyer season, $1 79⅛; December, $1 64⅞.

Barley—A fair volume of business is passing and the market presents a steady tone. The demand for better qualities of feed continues with buyer and seller willing to meet on the basis of 85c for choice feed. No. 1 feed 82½c, brewing 92½@$1 00, common feed 77½@80c.

Oats—Easy, with a light demand. Offerings are not large, but sufficient for all needs. Quote feed all kinds $1@1 17½, milling $1 20@1 22½.

Hops—Dull and market shaping less in favor of holders. New nominal 15@20c, as extremes.

Potatoes—Weak. Dull. Oregons 50@70c.

Millstuff—The demand is good with fair supplies on the market. Prices firm. Bran $17 50@19, middlings $17 50@21.

Wool—Firm but not active.

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—Arrived—Br sh Clan Buchanan, London; bk Guy C. Goss, Hiogo, str Columbia, Portland; br sh Reliance, Liverpool; bk Vidette, Port Madison. Sailed—Str State of California, Portland; br sh Romsdal, Cork, f. o.; br sh Calistoga, Cork, f. o; schr Jas. A. Garfield, Astoria; schr Volunteer, Gray's Harbor; schr Argonant, Coos Bay.

PORT TOWNSEND, Nov. 3.—Arrived—Br sh Poonah, San Pedro. Sailed—Schr W. F. Witzeman, San Francisco.

ASTORIA, Nov. 3.—The Chief left up at 7 A. M. with the br sh Clan Mackenzie and the Lurline with br bk Embleton 5 P. M. Cloudy, wind south, bar rough.

### THE HOTELS.

INTERNATIONAL.

G H Collins, Seattle
Geo Peterson, Riverside
J F Peterson do
A W Rees, Newberg
John Brown,
Wm Jackson
Rev Butler & fm, Camas
A W Jackson &wf, Motly
F Borgersen &wf do
J H Berry & Chd
John Sparks
A Flyonn
A N Steigenweld &fm Cal
J L Morris
J D Danton, Baker, Or
O A Lasson do
Jas Herdman, San Fran
M R Grewell, Warren, O
Frank Die, LaMar, Colo
Wm G Little, Denver
J M Steward do
J Murphy, Salt Lake
G F Flaharty, San Fran
G Develbliss, Pyst Oxford
N " do
C H Collins, San Fran
G H Brown do
B Glancy, San Jose
J M Gregan, Newberg
Chas Crosson, Tacoma
P C Kelly, Seattle
Wm Dillon do
B McElliott, St Helena
C Bjorklino do
B Bengtsan do
A Peterson do
A P Oliver, Newberg
C N Miller do
[illegible]
[illegible]

R Johnson, Wallula
B N Lind, Riverside
J Lindgren do
Ed Nelson
Wm Willis
S Miller, Shunle
G W Deichmann, Shm'ny
A N Gohen &wf, Motley
A Walker, Cozad, Neb
J T Fitzpatrick
Joe Reegan
A Taylor &fm, Trinidad
W J Morris
Carl Wieland &fm, Colo
L Reynolds, Baker, Or
T Jenson do
John Anglin, San Fran
Alb Siegfried, Weston
F. Marshall, Seattle
J H Berg, Denver
F Hyberg, Salt Lake
T W Breckett do
T Marsh, San Fran
M J Linnane, San Fran
H Gowan do
Wm Barrett do
A C Crawford
J E Fletcher, San Jose
A W Reagan, Tacoma
P Goodson, Tacoma
J S Skinner, Newberg
J F Compa do
C Watson do
W Guincis, Walla Walla
T Mahon do
M Carlson do
J G Kimle
G A Wood
[illegible]

GILMAN.

M Abraham, S Fran
J C Hass, do
L J Kelley, do
H Haight, do
T J Aschheim, do
Geo Preston, do
M J Canney, Detroit
T F Canney, do
H C Hayward, Spokane
W M Salisbury, Chicago
B H Chamberlin, Boston
T F Albee, N Y
J B Smith, S F
B W Drew, N Y
D E Brown, S F
J W Morgan, Astoria
[illegible], Salis
T E Fellels, do
[illegible], Astoria
[illegible] do
[illegible] do
[illegible], Tacoma
G J Wheeler, do

J M Bealy, Pendleton
Maj Summer & wf, U S A
L A Lovering, do
E D Mansfield, Minn
H Blackman, Heppner
C P Thomas, Yoham
H B Parker, Astoria
T Cooalt, Tacoma
R Heyneman, S Fran
J Goldberg, do
J F Shainghan, do
A Frank, do
E C Lawlem, Heppner
R C Rewley, do
R W Jinney, Helena
C E Reynolds, Vanc
G [illegible], S F
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible], S F

F W Weeks & wf, Astoria
O B Hardy, S F
D S Griffin, Arlington
J P Erice, S F
Geo B Bartlett, S P Co
O P Peck, Minneapolis
H Harris, do
P E Lockwood, do
L P Moore, S F
W I Saunders, Pullman C C
E C Darling & wf, Oswego
W R Miller, do
J G Miller, do
J M Miller, do
M A Moody, Dalles

Bell Jones, N Y
Col G H Maynard, Vict'a
Phil Ritz, Walla Walla
O W Ramsey, do
R A Normand, S F
M Malcolm, London, Eng
David Stark, S F
O O Howard, Phila
Mrs Scott, Salem
A Costing, Ashland
H S Brinby, Seattle
C D Laverty, N Y
W H Patterson Ind'nce
Joe Perry, Cathlamet
S W Condon, Eugene

QUIMBY.

H W Close, Kalama
M Sculli, do
S Carr, city
Geo Gunderson, city
J C Goswell, M D, Detroit
S M Harvey, Vancouver
Jas Fenstermaker, N P R
C W Ely, Tacoma
W J Teemster, Kansas
A E Shannon, O R & N
Mrs B Powell & 2 ch, Pend
C E Carroll, Cala
J M Bentley & w, Pendl
C M V, Portland
A A Franklyn, Kalama
Chas Franklyn, do
C W Cooley, N P R R
O H Dearmond, S R Ry

Wm N Burnell, New Yk
G Husman, do
D W Cummings, So Portd
I F Simpson, Albany
G E Ferry, city
J A Carney, Seattle
M Normandy, N P R R
F W Dearborn, W T
J Turple & w, Fossil
D Jones, do
Mrs G W Boone, Lone Rk
Mrs M N Hatch, Ritzville
C T Kitteridge, Wisson
A Scentive, Cascade
N Lawson, Tacoma
M Conley, do
C W Tullis, do
J B Weaver, Gervias

MERCHANTS'.

J Wiseman, Walla
C Vincent, San Fran
O C Howard, do
M M Ogden, do
H G Parsons, do
E R Whitfieo, Near City
F H Stockwell, Walla W
J Havershaw, Spokane
J Belose, do
F M Donnelly, Tacoma
T Tullman, Baker City
G Fuller, Ill
W N Yeater, Independnc
J A Storrs, Pendleton
A Filbey & f, Tacoma
G Doran, Colfax
P M Nelson, do
M Mackey, Iowa
P Sweeney, Montana
A Sweeney, do

J R Chase, Boston
Mrs M Smith, Summit
E Johnson, Corvallis
J H Mouton, do
S R Hastand & w, Vancvr
W A Cross, do
F Dearland, Oakland
J Rodgers, The Dalles
J D Bentley, do
H Miller, Chicago
G Beamis & w, do
Miss Foot, do
Mrs H Miller, do
Miss M Miller, do
J H Stoddard, Syracuse
T Dimmick, Palouse
G Hammond, New York
A F Randolph, do
Thos T Harlow, Neb
A H Tufts, St John

HOLTON.

Chas N Keller, city
T O Fields, Minneapolis
T J Bailey, Hillsboro
W T Barney, Ore city
Wm Roe, Baker city
T A Taylor, do
T V Tartus, Ashland
J E Center, New York
F J Johnson & wf, Hepnr
L Loupe, San Fran
Wm Buchart, Astoria
W A Davis, Seattle
C C Bateman, Red Bluff
F F Miller, Scappoose
Plato Mountry, San Fran
J H Sawyer, Cœur d'Alne
J W Cenker, The Dalles
P Woodruff, San Fran
D Ross, Chicago
P Glenn, The Dalles
Geo Brown, Umatilla
W W Brown, Pendleton
Miss Pearl Woodrun, city

J W Harris, Albany
James Edwards, Min'pls
W E Book, Forest Grove
G F Hensner, Rochester
D Walters, Baker city
Joseph Centure, Vanc'vr
D H Tilton, New York
Louis Maddock, Heppn'r
C P Van Sant, San Fran
W E Hall & wf, Preston
J W Davis, Seattle
E Mayble, Chicago
Chas B Moore, Salem
H Hartson, Hopa, Cal
S J Pendleton, Pendlt'n
Wm Dunn, Cœur d'Al'ne
F T Kenney, San Fran
G T Fields, Chicago
E O Adams do
E O Johns, Umatilla
W E Brown, Pendleton
T E Romick, do
Mrs Julia Woodruff, city

ST. CHARLES.

J Neith, Oregon City
M B Hendricks, Astoria
A L Tower, do
H Wade, do
J O Hautnorn, do
J W McGowen, do
C D Lawson, Dalles
J A Morris, do
J Leonard, do
G F Dudley, Dayton
J N Robertson, San Fran
E Powell, do
J A Caldwell, Vancouver
H T Burtis, do
J H Kernzie, Umatilla
R C Campbell, Rainier
W E Crews, Pendleton
J B Eddy, do
E L Minim, do
H M Cox, Echo
T H Walsh, Pendleton
C Inman, Freeport
A Westwick & w, Oak Pt
J P Wade, New York

Mrs A B Paulus, Vanc
Miss J McGeer, do
A B Parker, do
G Roberts, do
C McCarty, do
H C Pollidge, do
T Bonhner, do
W Caswell, Omaha
S Hughes, do
Mrs W J Barry, Astoria
H A Smith, do
G Bosorth, do
H Winter, Waterford
Mrs L Z Hastings, Port Townsend
A G Allen & w, do
C C McCoy, Walla Walla
N Dibblish, do
J Dayton, Roseburg
S Veatch, do
O T Baldwin, Cal
B J Pongra, Pongras
A C Williamson, Tacoma
C B LaShells, San Fran

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.

COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE

Two trains daily leaving Bridge Depot at 8:00 A. M. and 2:40 P. M. The 8:00 A. M. train connects at Wallula Junction with the Northern Pacific train for Helena, St. Paul and the East. The 2:40 P. M. train runs through to Farmington, via Pendleton and Walla Walla, and to Union, La Grande, Baker City; connecting at Huntington with Oregon Short Line for Denver, Council Bluffs, Kansas City and the East. Pullman Palace and Family Sleeping cars on all through trains. West bound trains arrive at 6:30 A. M. and 5:10 P. M.

San Francisco Line.

| From Portland. Leaving at 12 Midnight. | From San Francisco. Leaving Spear st. 10 A. M. |
|---|---|
| Elder ... Sunday, Nov. 4 | State ... Saturday, Nov. 3 |
| State ... Thursday, Nov. 8 | Columbia, We'y, Nov. 7 |
| Columbia, Mond., Nov. 12 | Oregon, Sunday, Nov. 1 |
| Oregon .. Friday, Nov. 16 | State, Thursday, Nov. 1 |
| State ... Tuesday, Nov. 20 | Columbia, Mon'y, Nov. 1 |
| Columbia, Sat'y, Nov. 24 | Oregon ... Friday, Nov. 2 |
| Oregon, Wedns'y, Nov. 28 | State ... Tuesday, Nov. 2 |

The company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.

To Astoria.—Steamers R. R. Thompson and S. G. Reed leave Ash street dock every day at 11:30 P. M. U. S. mail steamer leaves Ash street daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M., for Astoria.

To Dalles and Cascades.—Leave Ash street 6 A. M., except Sundays.

Dayton and Corvallis.—Leave Portland A. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for the and way points. Returning, leave Dayton at 6 Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. For A and way points at 6 A. M. Mondays and Thur Returning, leave Albany Wednesdays and Satu

Tacoma, Seattle and Victoria.—St Olympia and North Pacific between Tacoma a toria (except Sundays), as follows: Leave Ta 8:45 A. M.; leave Victoria at 6:30 A. M.

Snake River Points.—The 2:40 P. M. on T and Friday connects at Riparia next day with river boat for Lewiston and intermediate points.

Ticket office, First and Oak stre

A. L. MAXWEL
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket A

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Remarkable as a flesh producer.

Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

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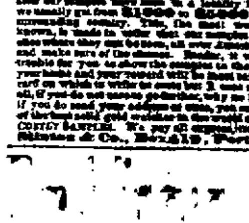
CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES, EMACIATION, COLDS and CHRONIC COUGHS.

*The great remedy for Consumption, and Wasting in Children. Sold by all Druggists.*



$85 Solid Gold Watch. Sold for $100 until lately. Best $85 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Elegant and magnificent. Both ladies' and gents' sizes, with works and cases of equal value. One Person in each locality can secure one free. How is this possible? We answer—we want one person in each locality, to keep in their homes, and show to those who call, a complete line of our valuable and very useful Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, we send free, and after you have kept them in your home for 2 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property; it is possible to make this great offer, sending the Solid Gold watch and Costly samples free, as the showing of the samples in any locality, always results in a large trade for us; after our samples have been in a locality for a month or two we usually get from $1000 to $5000 in trade from the surrounding country. This, the most wonderful offer ever known, is made in order that our samples may be placed at once where they can be seen, all over America. Write at once, and make sure of the chance. Reader, it will be hardly any trouble for you to show the samples to those who may call at your home and your reward will be most satisfactory. A postal card on which to write us costs but 1 cent and after you know all, if you do not care to go further, why no harm is done. But if you do send your address at once, you can secure free one of the best solid gold watches in the world and our large line of COSTLY SAMPLES. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address Stinson & Co., Box 812, Portland, Maine.

[illegible]

SPECIALISTS,

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Cure Private, Chronic and Nervous Diseases, [illegible] Chancres, Ulcers, Syphilis, [illegible] Gonorrhea, Gleet, Urethral Discharges, and all Blood and Skin Diseases. [illegible] Call or write. [illegible]

# THE DEMOCRATIC WIND UP.

## They End the Campaign With a Big Rally at the Tabernacle.

### The Assemblage Entertained With Speeches by Col. Effinger, Gov Pennoyer Ex Gov Grover and F V Holman

The democratic party wound up the national campaign in Portland with a big rally at the Tabernacle last night It was conducted under the auspices of the Iroquois club and Tammany society and Col W H Effinger president of the former presided

Shortly after 7 o clock Thurman Legion assembled at Masonic hall and donning their gay uniforms and arming themselves with flambeaus and torches they marched about 100 strong behind the Regimental band down Third to B up B to First where Tammany society fell in thence to Masonic hall where the Iroquois club joined the ranks and the march was resumed to the Tabernacle

When Col Effinger called for order at 8 20 there were 1500 people in the big hall It was a very enthusiastic crowd, also

COL EFFINGER S OPENING SPEECH

Col Effinger started the proceedings with a short but spirited speech in which he upheld the administration and attacked the republican party He said the democratic party needed the intrepidity and firmness of purpose of Grover Cleveland to bring the party back where it had stood by speech on the tariff question for over twenty years He said President Cleveland was the first public man to throw down the gauntlet to the powerful interests the beneficiaries of protection and for this reason the people will reward him by re electing him [Cheers ] After the Chicago convention the republican senate felt the pulse of the people on the tariff question and changed the entire plan of campaign He made a contrast of the candidates which was very favorable to President Cleveland whose re-election he predicted

TALK BY GOVERNOR GROVER.

Ex-Governor Grover was next introduced and made a brief address Taking up the tariff question he discussed it from the standpoint of its relation to the laboring men He said

The democratic party is the friend of the laboringman or as Douglass said For the laboring man with the laboring man The democratic party has always been friendly toward the workingman and he knows it. Protection protects the monopolist and increases the price of the laborer's living and makes him poorer while his employer grows richer year by year The democratic party does not favor free trade and never did only levying a sufficient tax for the prudent operation of the government. It favors a tariff which protects a manufactured article only so far as to cover the cost of it, and the amount of labor which enters therein. When you tax an article for the amount of labor that is protection enough. How does the trust come in? It is only a respectable name for highway robbery a scheme to fleece the workingman [Cheers ] The proper way is to get the exact protection and no more and then trusts would be unable to raise prices. The reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich islands gave the Pacific coast free sugar, whereupon the other sugar men formed a trust, went over to the islands bought up many plantations and put them into the hands of a trust headed by Spreckels of San Francisco. The trust has put the price of sugar high above what it was when the duty prevailed. President Cleveland will insist upon the doing away of these thieving trusts. President Cleveland has been the president of the United States, of the North and South Why should we be a united people? The North and South are indissoluble and will be so Now is the time to be united if we are ever going to be united. Cleveland favors a union. You cannot favor separate the states. They will grow together

Gov Grover closed his speech with a eulogy to Cleveland and Thurman He said the government would never be in better hands than in Cleveland s At the mention of the name of the Old Roman' there was great cheering

GOV PENNOYER'S SPEECH

At the close there were great cries for Pennoyer, and as the governor of Oregon was being introduced the band started up and drowned him out. When the tune was over the cheering was renewed and Gov Pennoyer began his speech He said

*Ladies and Gentlemen, and Fellow-Citizens of Multnomah County* It had not been my purpose to make a speech during this canvass but when I received the invitation of the two democratic clubs of this city to say a few words I could not very well decline

I was pleased when a short time ago I learned that the executive board of the democratic state central committee had decided to send the younger class of democrats into the field This was the proper thing it was in conformity with the old adage Old men for counsel young men for war

The democratic party is not a party born of yesterday and existing only for to-day It is contemporaneous with the existence of the American constitution. It is a party which is pre-eminently above all others in the support, in the protection and the defence of the constitution and it was therefore eminently proper to call forth the young men who are destined to bear the banners of constitutional liberty This is one of the parties now before you.

What is the republican party? It is a party the birth of which is within the memory of a great many voters now in this hall It is a party born of sectional animosity and reared and fostered and fattened in monopoly and pauperism. Do I not speak the truth (Cries of yes ) While it had control of the federal government more than 1,00,000,000 acres of the public domain were granted to railroad corporations and $64,000,000 of government bonds were given to aid them and $64,000,000 has been taken from the people to pay the interest on these bonds It has created innumerable wealthy men in its legislation on national banks and the tariff legislation It is not necessary to go back to see that the republican party is the friend of corporations

Congress some years ago gave a large grant to the Northern Pacific railroad on the express condition that it should build its line within a certain time. It built to Bismarck, Dak, on time and I suppose is entitled to the land to that point From Bismarck to Tacoma and Portland there are 30 000 000 acres to which the company is no more legally entitled than I am A contract broken by one side is broken on all sides The company failed to build its line and is not entitled to the land

The democratic house of representatives passed an act restoring 26 000 000 acres claimed by the corporation to the public domain [Cheers.] The bill went to the senate and in the committee of which Senator Dolph of Oregon is a member, and I think chairman, the bill was changed and another bill was introduced restoring only 6 000 000 acres of land between Wallula and Portland thus making the Northern Pacific Railroad Company an outright gift of 10,000 000 acres of land belonging to the people of this country Whose senator is Senator Dolph anyway [Cheers ] Is he the senator of the people of Oregon or of the Northern Pacific railway [Cheers ]

They say he is a candidate for re election and that the lands are put up for his re election But I tell you with this record of his in the land forfeiture matter no republican member of the Oregon legislature will dare vote for him [Cheers If any one does he will become a partner in this taking of 10 000 000 acres of land from the people and giving it to a railroad corporation If they do they will receive for all time to come from the hands of the free people of Oregon an everlasting and teetotal damnation [Cheers ]

Is not the republican party the party of corporations? Who was the leading Oregon delegate to the republican national convention of Chicago Rufus Mallory a railroad attorney Who from California? Charles Crocker a railroad magnate and Creed Haymond a railroad attorney Who from New York Chauncey M Depew a railroad magnate and a prominent candidate for the nomination of president for the United States Who was the presiding officer of the Chicago convention Thurston of Nebraska a railroad attorney Who was the nominee of that convention Benjamin Harrison of Indiana one of the most noted railroad attorneys in the country a man who only a few years ago organized a company of militia and put muskets in their hands to shoot down workingmen who would not bow to the behests of the railroad companies [Great cheers]

Now these are the parties which are appealing to you for your suffrage What is the issue? It is plainly defined [illegible]

The democratic party is in favor of taxing the people only for the necessary support of the government economically administered The republican party is in favor of taxing the people liberally for the support of the government of granting subsidies and making an appropriation to clean out the slough in my friend J B Montgomery s sawmill [cheers and taxing the people for the benefit of certain industries

Never has such a delusion taken hold of the people s mind as this which holds that a nation can get rich by taxing itself and that one class should be taxed for the benefit of the other

They say that protection is for the benefit of the laborers. Now in all candor does the protected manufacturer pay his laborers any more than do the owners of other industries not protected? As a general thing they are the ones who screw the laborer down to the lowest notch and send abroad for foreign laborers

The New York *World* some time ago sent a man to the coal regions of Pennsylvania to investigate matters He found families living on the very plainest of food and sleeping in the most wretched of hovels. They work day in and out and at the end of the month have nothing to show for it Why? Because they are compelled to trade at the company s store and employ the company s doctor, and the company manages to see to it that the bills of the employes are more than their wages. Now we have had twenty five years of republican protective tariff. Is that the result?

Gov. Pennoyer cited several such instances and after each repeated the question given He resumed

The democratic party does not now, never has and in all probability never will favor free trade. Its motto is, "A tariff for revenue only' [Cheers.]

The farmers of the United States are taxed for the benefit of certain other industries Where does the Oregon wheat grower look for a market for his product? To Liverpool, does he not? Now does the government which has been protecting him for the benefit of other industries protect him? Oh no! He must sell his wheat in Great Britain in competition with wheat raised by the pauper labor of India. Shame on such a government which makes such invidious distinctions for the benefit of the few There is no justice in it This tariff which taxes one man for the benefit of others, is an unjust proposition and American people will on November 6, say of it as the Athenians did of the proposition of Themistocles We will have nothing to do with it

You have heard of the old story of robbing Peter to pay Paul But here comes the republican party with proposition to rob fourteen Peters to pay one Paul and Paul does not get the money after all It is paid to the monopolists of the country [Great cheers ] The exclusion act is the right kind of protection It protects the laboring man and you can see it and feel it Grover Cleveland is worth all the Blaine s and Harrison s you can corral in a forty acre lot Senator Dolph in his long speech on his return, never alluded to the alleged justice of protection He said the prosperous condition of the country between 1847 and 1860, when we had the lowest tariff we ever had was due to other causes than the tariff That is an assertion unworthy of an United States senator

Judge Deady has taken it upon himself to make a law in relation to the new Chinese exclusion bill holding that all Chinese laborers formerly in the United States may come in I will tell him and all the federal judges on the Pacific coast that the law of congress is to be enforced and if they make other laws they will have to set them aside They are in the position of the bull that tried to butt a locomotive off the track

We feel that democracy met a stinging defeat in Oregon last June but let us not despair of the republic Next Tuesday victory will again perch on our banners

MR HOLMAN TALKS

Fred V Holman the last speaker of the evening was well received on being introduced He said

The democrats of Linn county are going to be out on election. We are all going to be out, too, and we are going to reduce that 7400 majority of June if not wipe it out entirely

Then he entered into a long account of the stewardship of the democratic party during the three years it has controlled the reins of government after which he took up the tariff question closing by predicting the election of Cleveland and Thurman

# "LE PART DU DIABLE '

### First Production of Auber's Opera by the Abbott Opera Company, and Close of the Season

Last evening another fine audience was present at the New Park theater to witness the first performance in Portland of Auber s opera Le Part du Diable and there were frequent marks of approval throughout the performance The opera is light in character, there is no particularly catchy or tuneful melody in it and it does not seem to be worthy of the author of that melodious opera Fra Diavolo ' There is some merit however about the orchestration.

For the first time during the week Miss Emma Abbott appeared in the character of a boy as Carlo Broschi the Good Devil the magician through whom a silly fool of a lover in the opera is led to seek and gain the object of his affections Miss Abbott looked well in the habiliments of the sterner sex and sang her score in a most delightful manner The Lullaby in the first act was finely sung but her triumph was achieved in the aria What Joy She Brings ' in the third act Her runs and trills and bird like notes in this number came in perfect showers and she received a tremendous encore

Miss Lizzie Annandale as Casilda was excellent and she sang her score and acted her part in her accustomed artistic manner

The remainder of the cast, Wm Pruette as the King of Portugal Mr Montegriffo as Rafael, Nina Bertini as the Queen Mr Broderick as Fray Antonio Mr Allen as Gil Vargas all made the most of what little opportunity they had

At the matinee ' Martha was given in most admirable style Miss Abbott sustaining the title role in a most artistic manner Her singing of The Last Rose of Summer' was a veritable gem and she was compelled to repeat it

Signor Michelena as Lionel scored another triumph, and his deliciously toned voice afforded a delightful treat in the aria, How so Fair as well as in the other various numbers in which he sang

Mr Pruette s acting and singing of the role of Plunkett was fully up to the standard of this gentleman s usually excellent work

Miss Lizzie Annandale as Nancy was the soul of mirth and jollity and sang her role in true artistic style especially her solo in the fourth act which received a merited encore and also a magnificent floral offering the gift of the Western Union operators several of whom were in the left hand box As many who were present did not perhaps understand the significance of this superb tribute to this admirable lyric artiste a brief sketch of the reasons thereof may not be inopportune

In 1883 during the great strike of the telegraph operators Miss Annandale was at her home in Baltimore having just closed her season with the Abbott Company It came to her knowledge that the families of many of the operators were in need and unless relief came they would have to give up the fight Her sympathies were with the operators and contrary to the advice of many of her friends she determined to get up a benefit for the operators With her to determine was to do She carried out her intention and as a result a handsome sum was realized which went to relieve the necessities of the operators

Since that day the name of Lizzie Annandale is cherished as a household word wherever the click of the telegraph is heard and the boys never fail to recognize her presence in some delicate or substantial manner

In Albert Feldenheimer s window corner First and Morrison streets can be seen for one week three beautiful medals and a diamond brooch presented to Miss Annandale at different cities These are but few of the presents received by her from this source

The Abbott company will return on the 12th, when they will give Gilbert & Sullivan s new opera The Yeoman of the Guard,' Ruy Blas and The Carnival of Venice '

The sale of reserved seats opens on Thursday November 8, at Prentice's music store The Abbott company leaves here for San Francisco on Saturday November 17 and therefore can only give five evenings and one matinee performance

# TO BUILD A FIRST CLASS THEATER

### Emma Abbott and Her Manager to Erect an Opera House in Portland

Yesterday Eugene I Wetherell and Charles H Pratt manager of the Emma Abbott Opera Company paid to Mr C H Lewis $35,000 cash for 100 feet square corner of Morrison and Seventh street Miss Emma Abbott the wife of Mr Wetherell has offered Mr John R Foster $30 000 cash for the 100 feet adjoining corner of Yamhill and Seventh streets Mr Wetherell's firm is reported that if Mr Foster accepts the offer the parties intend to improve the above described property by erecting an opera house and a number of stores to be known as the Abbott Opera House block The entire matter will be settled on the return of the Abbott Opera Company from Victoria and Seattle November 12.

ANOTHER THEATER PROJECT

It is stated that P A Marquam Jr will be a partner in the new theater to be erected for Mr J P Howe on the Marquam block next spring Mr R C Hudson finds he has all he can do to personally superintend his stock ranch and saw mill and will withdraw entirely from the theatrical business hereafter

# A PROMPT AND SPEEDY CURE

John Wilhelm 128 Third street Portland Oregon *Dear Sir*—My case of tape-worm I think is entirely cured Your treatment has made me as sound a man as I ever was. I had become almost completely discouraged but I am happy and very thankful to Mr Chris. Mendenthal the gentleman who gave me your address. May God bless you in your good work After taking the fast the evening I retired and on the following morning took the contents of the black bottle and five minutes later the contents of the other Within an hour from the time I took the last medicine two tape-worms were passed from me at any rate one about 75 feet in length and two other pieces the first showing an unmistakable head I am satisfied that there were two distinct worms

I have recommended you to that man that you who is afflicted as I was and will send for more of your remedy by the next mail

Closing this with many thanks and hoping to hear of you making many more speedy cures I am truly yours ALBERT W SMITH

Myrtle Idaho.

**Interesting to parties having household effects to sell, Inman & Co No 42 First between Ash and Pine, will buy them of you or sell them for you.**

# ABRAHAM'S LIGHT VERDICT.

## The Jury Gives Him About One-Seventh of What He Sued For.

### Postmaster Long, of Cherryville, Indicted for Illegally Disposing of Stamps—Capt. Lewis Held for Trial

The jury in the suit of Sol Abraham vs the Oregon & California Railroad Company to recover $23 9o8 33 for services as right of way agent and for lumber and supplies furnished reached an agreement at 11 o clock Friday night and their verdict of $3023 68 in plaintiff's favor was read in Judge Shattuck s court yesterday morning Defendant was allowed twenty days to move for new trial and to file a bill of exceptions There were ten causes of action alleged in the complaint and the allowance on each was as follows

(Claim of $,816 for services of right of way agent allowed $1800

For $115 00 spent as right of way agent verdict for defendant

Claim for $3600 for 800 000 feet of lumber $[illegible] 97

Claim of $1600 for 800 000 feet of timber verdict for defendant

Claim for $597 88 for 2398 cords of wood $600

Claim for $213 83 for clearing depot grounds in Glendale $131 80 allowed

Claim for $326 74 for 27,226 feet of lumber allowed $326 72

Claim for $111 50 for 291 cords of wood allowed $30

Claim for $45 13 for goods sold allowed $39 88

Claim for $900 for use of land for boarding houses at Glendale allowed $1 0

HOW LONG USED UP STAMPS

Among the indictments returned by the United States grand jury Friday was one charging William S Long the Cherryville postmaster arrested in August with making away with 1310 two cent stamps belonging to the government. Long will have to face fourteen counts According to the indictment he traded stamps for provisions and sundry parties who cleared his land

B F Hogue Thomas Cune and J H Bond were indicted for stealing horses on the Umatilla Indian reservation

Ex Railway Postal Clerk B F Watkins of the Coburg Sodo route was indicted for stealing a $380 registered package from the mails

CAPT LEWIS HELD FOR TRIAL

Capt Simon Lewis master of the British bark Emblem had a hearing before United States Commissioner Deady yesterday on a charge of assaulting Walter Toy one of his seamen on the high seas and was held for trial in $750 bail which he furnished The evidence adduced was to the effect that Toy was sick during the voyage and Capt Lewis came to his bunk and pulled him out of his bed and beat him with a stick Toy in self defense chased the belligerant captain around the vessel with a sheath knife

BUM CHUNG WANTS HIS WAGES

Suit was instituted in state circuit court No 1 yesterday by Sum Chung to recover $374 6o, alleged to be a balance due him from Nok Tik She Lung & Dot Chow a firm doing business under the name of Ne Ark Company Chung claims this amount is yet unpaid of his salary as clerk for the years 1884 1885 and 1886.

GRAND JURY S WORK

A true bill was returned by the grand jury yesterday in the following cases Against Jas Cummings James Body and James Jones for burglary in the store of Wm Zanery and Cyrus Bixey alleged to have been committed October 18

John Hampshier charged with larceny from the person of Paul Nilson This case has already been ventilated in the police court The robbery occurred on North First street on the evening of October 16 Mr Hampshire has not hitherto denied the charge though he manifests an intention to fight the present case The action of Mr Hampshier consists in forcibly abstracting a silver watch valued by the plaintiff at $45 from the pocket of Mr Nilson

Against Charles Martin for the larceny of $75 worth of personal property from the dwelling house of W C Roberts This complaint has reference to Mr Roberts the gentleman residing in the Revere house whose loss of a gold watch and chain was mentioned in these columns some weeks ago Mr Roberts is bookkeeper for William Dunbar and proposes to stand by the law in his effort to have the guilty brought to punishment

James Carr Thomas Carr and R Clifford for the larceny in the store building of Eliza Stenveatt of cigars on October 12 to the value of $2 50

C J Wheeler and William Edwards, for the larceny of several valuable articles of clothing from the store of T B West on October 15

A true bill was also found against the three men accused of sodomy in the city jail Friday on the person of Fred Whipple The men s names are John Whalen, James McCoy and James McCormack

Not a true bill was returned in the case of C A Brooks charged with stealing a lot of goods from the store of F B West in East Portland

BEGUN IN JUSTICE TUTTLE S COURT

The following civil actions were brought in Justice Tuttle s court yesterday

John Connors vs Mary A Henry et al to recover $11 50 for services rendered

[illegible] Colman vs R I Robertson et al to recover $21 68 for goods sold and delivered

S J Darrin vs I A Loss to recover $35 for medical service

J H Page & Son vs H Mitz to recover $63 50 for goods sold and delivered

POLICE COURT

The following cases were disposed of in the police court yesterday afternoon Alfred Atkinson drunk $2 James Moran, same was suffering from a sprained ankle and could not appear Mrs Cunco arrested for using abusive language to George Brech was also indisposed and the case was continued till Monday J W Fitzgibbon vagrancy discharged

SLEPT IN A BOX CAR

Henry Wilson Charles Young and Wm Lancaster a trio of colored gents were arrested for trespass by sleeping in a box car of the O R & N Co When arraigned in the police court yesterday afternoon they all plead guilty and were ordered to pay a fine of $10 each

[illegible]

Willie Bock a little boy not over 10 years of age, was taken up by Officer Woods at an early hour yesterday morning When called to answer to the charge of violating the curfew ordinance in the police court yesterday afternoon he had nothing to say The court ordered him to pay a fine of $10 and then had him placed in charge of the Boys and Girls Aid Society Later in the day he was put in a dark cell and it seems that the close confinement had the desired effect He begged most piteously for his freedom and promised to be a good boy forever after if he would only be given another chance His fine was remitted pending good behavior and he was again returned to his parents and [illegible] although still under the surveillance of the society

McCLEVELAND AND MILLER HELD TO ANSWER

The examination of John Miller and James McCleveland for the larceny of a watch was completed yesterday afternoon in the police court The important witness for the defense, on account of whose absence the case had been twice postponed this time materialized He was put on the stand and testified to having seen the watch in possession of defendant McCleveland at Chicago Spokane Falls and at Astoria. After hearing the testimony and argument by counsel for defendants Judge Dement passed sentence The court held that the case hinged principally upon the veracity of the complaining witness Thornburg, and of the last witness for defense, who swore to having seen the watch in the possession of McCleveland two years ago Of these two witnesses the court was inclined to give most credence to the testimony of Thornburg The decision of the court was that McCleveland and Miller be held to appear before the grand jury in the sums of $250 and $100 respectively

STOLE A VALISE AND COAT

George Gordon was arraigned in the police court on a charge of stealing a valise and a coat of the total value of $13 from the saloon of Julius Gustafson at No 61 North First street. The articles stolen were the property of B J Hawkins. Although Gordon told a rather straightforward story the testimony of the complaining witness was somewhat against him and he was held to answer in the sum of $50 bonds

UNDER ADVISEMENT

Argument of counsel in the replevin suit of John Richardson vs Alex Keegan and G B Brown was submitted in Justice Tuttle's court yesterday afternoon Some twenty authorities were cited by counsel for both sides and the court owing to the complications in the case has decided to consult some of these voluminous authorities before rendering a decision

HOWE PLEADS GUILTY

In Justice Phelan s court yesterday afternoon was arraigned David Howe charged with committing assault and battery on W F Pope on October 30 The defendant has been escaping the vigilance of the constable for several days but at last was caught and made to answer for his pugilistic conduct

Howe pleaded guilty and was ordered to pay a fine of $.

PICKINGS FROM COURT ROOMS

Hon Richard Williams attorney for John D Wilcox was given until next Wednesday by Judge Stearns yesterday to present reasons in support of the request of his client to be tried before Judge Shattuck

Emily Hislop was granted a divorce from M K Hislop by Judge Stearns yesterday Drunkenness was the ground

Timothy Glynn and William Ash natives of Great Britain filed with the county clerk yesterday their declaration of intention of becoming citizens

Howlit an Indian arrested for selling liquor to fellow redmen was brought down from Pendleton yesterday

# COURT NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

UNITED STATES DISTRICT

United States vs Harry Fulton fined $10 for selling liquor to Indians

United States vs Daniel McInnis same

[illegible] States vs [illegible] same

W D O Schmidt J [illegible] and W O Haferkorn natives of Germany and C Gantz a native of Switzerland admitted to citizenship

STATE CIRCUIT NO 1

John Walsh vs the City of Albany demurrer to the amended complaint argued and submitted

J H Parrott vs the Portland & Willamette Valley Railway Company, same

Mary Buchtel vs John Dudley motion to strike out parts of answer argued and submitted

R McDonald vs the American Mortgage Company of Scotland motion to strike out deposition of James Tait and John K Lindsay argued and submitted

W H O Donald vs Horatio Cook demurrer to complaint argued and submitted

Arthur F Frazer vs F M Blumauer et al motion to make complaint more definite and certain argued and submitted

W S Ladd vs City of East Portland, motion to dismiss writ of review overruled

J K Stoddard vs Robert Nelson motion to strike out parts of answer overruled

Samuel Buchtel vs the Bankers' Mutual Relief Association same

Sol Abraham vs O & C Railway verdict for plaintiff for $3023 68 defendant allowed twenty days to move for a new trial and file a bill of exceptions

Corbett & Macleay vs W J Weisbach defendant, and the Northern Pacific Express Co garnishee, plaintiff allowed until Thursday to reply

O A Rosenburg and H Olsen natives of Norway and Sweden admitted to citizenship

STATE CIRCUIT NO 2

State vs James Cummings James Bade and James Jones given until Monday to plead R L Sabin appointed to defend

State vs John Whalon James McVoy and James McCormack plea of not guilty L L Porter appointed

State vs James Carr Thomas Carr and R Clifford arraigned plea of not guilty Charles Petrain appointed

State vs E J Wheeler and Wm Edwards, plea of not guilty J Deitchburn appointed

State vs Charles Martin given until Monday to plead Mendenhall and Jolly appointed

State vs John Hampshier plea of guilty will be sentenced Monday

Emily Hislop vs M K Hislop decree of divorce

N M Olem a native of Norway admitted to citizenship

# FIRE COMMISSIONERS IN CONFERENCE

### They Hold a Regular Meeting Yesterday Various Claims Audited

The regular monthly meeting of the board of fire commissioners was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the commissioners in Union block

Present Commissioners T B Trevett and George L Story The meeting was called to order a little after 3 o clock Commissioner Trevett presiding

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and adopted

An application from M. Erhardt for a position of extra man was read and referred to Chief Engineer Morgan

The monthly report of Chief Engineer Morgan was also read and filed

BILLS AUDITED

Claims amounting to $1,705 72 were audited and ordered paid as follows

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J J Allard | $ 5 00 | Lamb Bros | $ 7 35 |
| Alaska City Mfg Co | 2 50 | Wm McLean | 2 50 |
| J Bretmls & Son | 1 25 | Port Hy El Co | 65 00 |
| Peter Bean hene | 6 50 | Port Teleph Co | 40 00 |
| I Blumauer | 6 25 | Port Gas Light Co | 166 75 |
| W J Bemusk | 117 50 | L C Stewart | 6 00 |
| F F Beach & Co | 3 45 | C W Thompson | 1 25 |
| Cone & Nowlang | 4 50 | Wm E Torpey | 4 50 |
| H W Corbett | 11 00 | Union Brush Wks | 4 75 |
| City Water Works | 200 00 | Ben Wood | 10 00 |
| Corbett Failing & Co | 5 55 | Willam Stm Mills Iron & Mfg Co | 25 58 |
| John Clark | 9 50 | Niles & Thompson | 46 10 |
| G O Clark & Co | 12 50 | C C Dobelbower | 22 40 |
| City Water Wrks | 14 00 | Dyer Cahn & Co | 9 00 |
| Henry [illegible] | [illegible] | Anderson & Gray | 3 00 |
| J J Flynn | 4 50 | Oregon Brass Wks | 3 00 |
| Geo H Flanders | 35 00 | Lowndale Wht [illegible] & Co | 2 2 |
| W H Gains | [illegible] | | |
| Samuel Holdon | [illegible] 50 | Willam Iron Wks | 101 4 |
| Johnston & Law [illegible] | 10 55 | Muirhd & Muirhd | [illegible] 10 |
| Kelly Dunn & Co | 10 40 | Total | $1705 72 |

# THE BETTING FEVER GROWING

### Ten Thousand Dollars Represents the Amount of Yesterday s Election Wagers

Not less than $10 000 was wagered in the city yesterday on the results of the forthcoming election

At the [illegible] between $5000 and $6000 was placed even on the national event

Several hundred were placed with Mr Scott of the Gilman chiefly even on general result though a portion was laid by Harrison backers at odds of $100 to $75 on California and by Cleveland backers at $100 to $85 on New York state

A prominent First-street barber who is understood to represent a leading republican politician wagered $1000 against $750 that California would go for Harrison Another bet of $100 was laid upon Oregon on the basis of 3000 majority for Harrison

At the Holton the liveliest betting of the campaign was indulged in about $3500 in large bets being made and about $500 being placed in the mutuals In the latter the first Cleveland ticket was taken out which would pay exceedingly well if the president should carry that state as a great many Harrison tickets have been bought New York and Indiana are still played about even in the mutuals, though democrats are giving odds in large bets of the former at about $100 to $80 Harrison men are giving odds of $100 to $75 on California

# OLD TIP GOT ANOTHER VOTE

### One More Ballot to be Added to the Already Long List

Joseph A McLaughlin, writing from Buena Vista, Polk county, under date of October 31 says

I notice that you desire all the names of those who voted for Gen William Henry Harrison in 1840 My father, Robert McLaughlin who is now seventy-eight years old voted for Gen Harrison in 1840 He lived in Pleasant Hill, Pike county Illinois at the time He crossed the plains in 1853 and settled here at Buena Vista He is hale and harty, and will vote for Harrison and Morton next Tuesday if he lives He also has raised five sons all of whom are true republicans and will vote for Harrison and Morton I hope that the democrats will meet with a Waterloo on the 6th of November all over this Union

**Through Pullman sleepers and dining cars, also second-class sleepers through to the East via Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No 2 Washington street.**

# EAST SIDE MUNICIPALITY.

## An Interesting Lecture On "Alaska" By Rev H. V. Rominger.

### A Very Muddy Soldier—Will Be Compromised—Condition of Sixteenth Street—Track Completed—Caught on a Sidewalk

Friday evening Rev H V Rominger delivered a lecture in the Congregational church Holladay s addition on the subject of Alaska the Wonderland of the North before a large and appreciative audience The lecture was founded on personal observations made by Mr Rominger while on a tour of Alaska

He said The vast and varied misconception on the part of otherwise intelligent Americans as to Alaska what it is where it is and what is north of our country is something colossal and phenomenal even in this land of wonders For years after its purchase by Mr Seward it was a standing joke for Eastern papers Even now many do not believe it was worth the purchase money Those who have had the fortune to visit the accessible portions of the wonderland are filled with surprise at their previous ignorance and the lack of knowledge on the part of those whom they meet. Alaska is the wonderland not only of the tourists but also of the statesman and politicians for it is a country without laws and without [illegible] Few of our statesmen have visited Alaska and few know of its governmental need Few vessels have threaded the myriad isles of this wonderland few tourists have visited the gigantic glaciers and snow mountains few scientists have studied her geology or catalogued her fauna or flora few surveyors have measured her [illegible] and hills few miners have dug for coal and iron or prospected her mountains and streams for precious metals

Alaska is a vast region one sixth of our national domain [illegible] within its limit Its area 580,107 square miles is larger than the original thirteen states its extreme length is more than 2000 miles breadth about 1400 while its coast line including bays and islands is equal to 26,000 miles or greater than the entire circumference of the earth

Alaska is thought to be a sort of duplicate of Labrador and Greenland while the greater portion of the territory is covered with snow and ice most of the time There is a large habitable region lying between the north latitude fifty five and sixty degrees in the same latitude as Scotland and Scandinavia This portion of Alaska has a climate not any more rigorous than Scotland and Scandinavia while these old world countries are possessed of far less natural wealth and are far less grand in natural configuration The eastern portion of Alaska has great resources in fish lumber and minerals Few people are aware that the royalty paid the government by the Alaska Commercial Company for the privilege of catching seal on two small islands of the Pribyloff group in Behring sea has aggregated more than the original cost of the whole territory and that there are single gold mines on Douglass island that would sell for more than the cash price paid Russia It has been found after careful exploration that the fishing grounds of Alaska are more extensive and valuable than all the fishing grounds along the Atlantic coast and Canada

Since Alaska was purchased by the United States for $7 200 000 it has been systematically neglected by congress and is still crying for civil government and development In 1884 a bill introduced by Senator Harrison now republican candidate for the presidency was passed which gives Alaska a shadow of government extending into it the laws of Oregon so far as they are applicable United States laws relating to mining claims were to be in full force but the general land laws of the United States were not to apply to Alaska

Then came a picturesque description of the trip to Alaska and of the wonderful scenery in that land As the various points were presented they were illustrated by views illuminated by lime light These were in charge of Mr George W Webster the artist It was a lecture compact with information and full of beautiful word pictures delivered in an energetic manner

Other lectures are to follow Rev I D Clapp of Portland and a distinguished gentleman from the East will give lectures Rev Rominger will lecture on Henry Ward Beecher and on Bismarck ' All these promise to be very entertaining

A [illegible] TO A [illegible]

Last night about 6 30 o clock Mrs William Frazier drove to the millinery store on Fourth and G streets and went inside leaving the horse and buggy standing When she came out both were gone It transpired that the horse had gone out Fourth street and collided with the locomotive from Vancouver just south of Clay street The buggy was somewhat damaged and the horse was considerably injured but just how badly was not learned The engine was not derailed or in anyway damaged

TO BE COMPROMISED

It is more than likely that the improvement of Fourth street toward the northern limits of the city will be made without trouble The property holders are expressing willingness to compromise with the city and pay one half of the cost. The expense will not be very great as there is not much grading to be done and the gravel will be delivered on the street for fifty cents a yard It is certainly gratifying to know that the prospects for the improvement are so favorable

FERRY FRANCHISE.

There is an opportunity for some enterprising gentleman to secure a franchise and start a ferry across Sixteenth street It is a sheet of mud and water from one end to the other A heavy team attempting to ford the street in a shallow place yesterday forenoon got stuck and it took six hours to get it out on dry land

CAUGHT ON A CROSSWALK

A wagon with an immense load of lumber was caught by a crosswalk on the corner of Fifth and H streets and it took about two hours before it was got loose It was necessary to tear up part of the walk before this could be accomplished

THE PAINT FLEW

Yesterday forenoon a painter was driving in an express wagon on Fifth street that contained several buckets of paint all ready for use The hind wheel struck a chuck hole and bounced the buckets of paint into the street promiscuously

STOP AT L STREET

Passenger for the Portland & Vancouver Railroad may now take the car at L street and do not have to walk down to K. The track is finished to L street

ROYAL

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

D. W CROWLEY & CO., Agents, Portland.

WEATHERSTRIPS—TO KEEP OUT the cold winds. GORDON, Builder, 183 Third, near Taylor. Sample sent to any address.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW PARK THEATER.

5 NIGHTS 2 MATINEES

Nov. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.

Sale of Seats Thursday, Nov 8

Return Farewell Engagement.

The Famous Emma

ABBOTT.

GRAND OPERA CO.

New and Brilliant Repertoire

Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday Nights

Extraordinary Attraction!

First Time on the Pacific Coast.

Gilbert and Sullivan's

New and Original Opera

The Reigning New York and London Success.

THE YEOMEN

OF THE

GUARD!

Or The Merryman and His Maid

By Special Arrangement with R. D'OYLY CARTE and RUDOLPH ARONSON

Tuesday Night - Only Time

EMMA ABBOTT The Prima Donne

Great cast and double [illegible]

The [illegible] sparkling Comic Opera,

CARNIVAL OF VENICE.

Also the celebrated Lullaby from

ERMINIE.

Emma Abbott and Entire Company

Wednesday Matinee 25, 50, 75c.

Two Prima Donnas and Entire Company

BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Friday—THE FAMOUS LOVE LYRIC

RUY BLAS } Or QUEEN AND LACKEY

Emma Abbott as Queen of Spain

A BEAUTIFUL SPECTACLE

An entrancing love lyric with celebrated love duet

Tis Bliss for Thee to Die Grand chorus.

Gorgeous Costumes.

EMMA ABBOTT AND ENTIRE COMPANY

SATURDAY MATINEE positively last performance Emma Abbott and every member of the company IN A GRAND TRIPLE BILL.

[illegible]

The Great Battle Painting!

ADMISSION, 50c Children 25c

This unequaled exhibition is open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. On Sundays from 1 30 P. M to 10 P. M Third street between Ash and Pine.

Cort's Standard Theater

NEW ALL 8 FACES! STARS!

THIS WEEK AND CHANGE OF BILL

CLINTON S THEATER ROYAL,

On Third and Alder St.,

NEW 8 FACES

MONDAY EVG NOV. 5th

A Planters Experience.

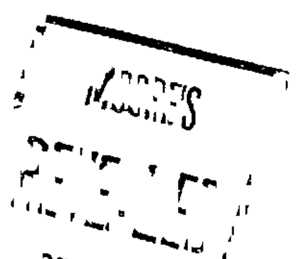
"My plantation is in a malarial district, where fever and ague prevailed. I employ 150 hands; frequently half of them were sick. I was nearly discouraged when I began the use of

TUTT'S PILLS

The result was marvellous. My men became strong and hearty, and I have had no further trouble. With these pills, I would not fear to live in any swamp " E. RIVAL, Bayou Sara, La.

Sold Everywhere.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.



INDIGESTION

Is simply predecessor of

DYSPEPSIA.

MOORE'S

REVEALED

REMEDY

Will Cure One and thus Prevent the Other

For Sale by All Druggists

H. F. GULLIXSON & CO

104 Third St, Abington Block.

NEW STORE.

NEW STOCK OF

[illegible]

Lace and Silk Curtains,

Portieres,

Window Shades, etc.

Inspection solicited. Samples sent to any address.

KOHN THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER

Cor. 2d & Morrison Sts.

[illegible]

SPECIAL SALE

Of Fall and Winter Suits. Prices 'way down All new colors! extra finish Extra big bargains this week

D B PEA JACKETS and VESTS, Over 20 styles of CHINCHILLAS and ASTRACHANS to pick from. All colors, light or dark.

Largest stock in this city at Kohn's.

KOHN'S OVERCOATS

are the Best and Cheapest in Price.

[illegible]

Open to day, the new shapes. Prices, $6, $7 $8. Sole agent for Youman's New York Silk Hats. They are the best.

KOHN THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER

COR. 2d & MORRISON ST.

[illegible]

Third and Alder Sts.

The adjusters have finished work at Litt's and have treated him liberally.

The DRESSES which were badly damaged have been taken by the insurance men.

Dresses Slightly Damaged

Will be shown in the Cloak Room on the second floor, and they will be sold for

[illegible]

All Purchasers will make such alterations as they may desire.

On the 6th of October

[illegible]

Were due here, but have just been received. Owing to their tardy shipment and arrival here the manufacturers have allowed Mr. Litt a LIBERAL DISCOUNT, and the discount will be given to purchasers.

An inspection of goods and prices is invited.

[illegible]

Third and Alder Sts.